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TARIFF DISCUSSION IN UNITED STATES AFFECTS ARGENTINA

Export Trade Is Cut Down by Agitation in Favor of High Duties on Farm Products—Wool Market Is Overstocked

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The discussion at Washington of emergency tariff measures and the agitation in favor of the high duties on farm and pastoral products are having much the same effect on Argentina's export trade to the United States as if the Fordney bill had been passed. The existing uncertainty, in other words, is as bad for business as the prohibitive duties of the Fordney bill would be if that measure became law. The wool market has been specially affected by the falling off in American buying, and, with daily arrivals largely in excess of clearances, stocks are again piling up in the Central Market.

The importance of the American market may be gauged from the fact that shipments to the United States this season have been larger than those to all other countries combined, and that Europe's purchases have amounted to only 66,438 bales, whereas a year ago at this time 201,935 bales had been shipped to the European markets. The one week in which the local wool market displayed real animation this year was the last week of January, when sales were somewhat in excess of 11,000,000 pounds. That activity was due principally to American buying, and most of it was done outside the Central Market.

It is obvious that with great pressure being exercised by wool growers in the United States for the enactment of prohibitive duties and with the possibility of sudden and drastic changes being made in tariff legislation as a whole, the shipment of products likely to be affected by the alterations must be held up until a basis for trading and financing the trade again exists.

Effect of Tariff Legislation

Press and private messages from the United States agree that tariff legislation will be among the first business to be taken up by the new Congress and that in all probability there will be a sharp revision upward, including higher duties on farm products. Therefore, Argentina, which is heavily in debt to the United States already, is likely to have serious difficulties placed in the way of making payment in the direct and natural way, which is by the shipment of Argentine products to the American market, and it may be expected that in consequence the discount on the peso in relation to the dollar will remain.

Germany has made fair purchases of Argentine wool this season, 30,000 bales having been shipped to Hamburg and Bremen to date, against 16,000 bales at the same time last year. German buying of Argentine wool, however, ceased abruptly with the announcement of the failure of the conference of London, and is not expected to be resumed as long as the Allies occupy German territory. This is a severe blow to the Argentine market, which had depended on German buying to make up for the retirement of the American buyers.

Other Argentine exports for various reasons are also at a standstill, this being felt especially in the grain trade. The failure of the government to make a definite statement of policy regarding export taxation of wheat has caused foreign buyers to remain out of the market to such an extent that the total wheat shipments from January 1 to March 16 were only 400,000 tons, whereas in March of last year wheat was being exported from Argentina at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a month.

Curtailment of Imports

Unfavorable exchange rates have also resulted in a curtailment of imports, until many liners from European ports are now reaching the River Plate little more than half loaded. So far, however, there does not appear to have been any tying up of regular cargo liners such as has occurred on an extensive scale in the case of tramp shipping in British, American, and Continental European ports. Nevertheless, it is said that losses on voyages are becoming common and that sailings would already have been reduced but for the desire to maintain the regularity and frequency of services to which shippers have become accustomed.

The outlook for shipping is unquestionably serious, for, while freights have fallen heavily and there has been an unprecedented slump in international trade, port charges, wages, prices of stores and other working costs are still on practically wartime levels and cargo liners in the South American trade are leaving port either in ballast or only half loaded.

Although there recently has been a revival of Cardiff coal shipments to the River Plate, this has not yet assumed such proportions as to balance the loss of other shipping.

FREIGHT RATES APPROVED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Freight rates from points of origin east of the Rocky Mountains to the intermountain territory were found by the Interstate Commerce Commission to be not unreasonable, unduly prejudicial or otherwise unlawful. Complaints by shippers and others were dismissed.

VATICAN QUESTION DEFERRED IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—An important decision has been taken by the Foreign Commission of the Senate to adjourn once more consideration of the question of reestablishing the embassy accredited to the Vatican.

The project for resumption of relations, passed by the Chamber of Deputies in the middle of last year, has encountered some opposition in the Senate. Twice previously has the matter been shelved, once in July and again in December. The reason given on those occasions was the reason now given, namely, the importance and urgency of France's political preoccupations.

IRISH FUND DRIVE OPENS IN SCHOOLS

Relief Appeal Made in New York in Spite of Protests of the Superintendent and Member of the Board of Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The drive to collect funds for Irish relief in the public schools of this city, which the board of education voted to permit, in spite of protests by William L. Ettinger, superintendent of schools, and Frank D. Wilsey, who has now resigned from the board after 20 years of service, began this week.

A letter signed by William J. O'Shea, associate superintendent in charge of war relief activities, sent out to principals of public schools throughout the city and read by them to their teachers, says that the members of the board are in accord with the members of the supervising and teaching staff in their desire for an early termination of appeals to children for contributions, but feel that this time has not yet come, and that "the action of the board of education in directing that an appeal be made to our children to help the starving mothers and babes of Ireland will find approval in your generous hearts."

In "soliciting your heartiest cooperation," continues the letter, "in this work of humanity, you are respectfully requested to ask for and to receive from the pupils in your respective schools subscriptions for the relief mentioned. Something approximating the amount realized in the Hoover drive will be gratefully accepted."

Telegrams of Approval

The letter says that the appeal is "from the women and children of Ireland, thousands of whom, we are told by the relief units sent to investigate conditions in that country, are without food, clothing or shelter and actually face death from starvation."

It is said that the money so collected will be forwarded to the American Committee for Relief in Ireland.

This letter was accompanied by a folder on which were printed copies of telegrams approving its work received by the committee from President Harding, Vice-President Coolidge, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, W. G. McAdoo, Gov. N. L. Miller of New York, Bernard Baruch, Josephus Daniels; Cardinal Gibbons and others. Various pamphlets stating the committee's reason for asking these funds have also been distributed in the schools.

One who is familiar with affairs today in Ireland declares that the suffering and damages done in Ireland have been greatly exaggerated, and that the British Government is in no way responsible for what suffering there is. There is said to be some suffering among mill workers in Ulster due to the post-war industrial depression. Flax, which formerly sold at the rate of 14 pounds for 8s., about $2, according to pre-war exchange, advanced during the war to six times that price and still remains at that high figure. Consequently there is almost a complete collapse of the linen trade arising from the high prices and the mills are quite generally working on half time, with only about half the machinery in operation.

Sinn Fein Blamed

All other distress is said to be caused by the policy of Sinn Fein and nothing else. This has affected about 5000 families, largely in the cities of Belfast and of Cork, and the informant says that there could not possibly be in the whole of Ireland more than 20,000 persons requiring relief. All of these could at the present time be readily cared for by the Irish people themselves, it is believed, without outside assistance, if order were restored. These farmers were greatly enriched during the war; they sold land at six or seven times the pre-war prices and are now described as the most prosperous people in Europe.

Judging from such statements as these, some hold that it seems unnecessary to add this burden to the list of demands for money levied upon the school children of this city. February figures show that there are something more than 869,000 school children in the public schools.

Protestant teachers are expressing disapproval of the drive, feeling that it is quite a different thing from the Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns, for which the former ironclad rule against drives in the schools was temporarily abrogated during the war.

ITALY'S FINANCIAL POSITION IMPROVES

Country's Enormous Deficit Reduced by 11,000,000,000 Lire Within Three Years as Result of the People's Efforts

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Despite the depressing economic conditions from which Europe is at present suffering, an encouraging note comes from Italian financial circles to the effect that in Italy at any rate there is a marked recovery from the effects of the war on her domestic finance. In an interview with Dr. F. Giannini, financial expert attached to the Italian Embassy here, The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the enormous deficit of some 15,000,000,000 lire in the financial year of 1919-20 has been reduced in less than three years to only 4,000,000,000 lire.

This has in great measure been accomplished, it was stated, by an act passed by the Italian Chambers which increased the price of bread and the requisition price of home grown wheat. Although state control of grain has been abolished, thereby incurring a loss to the state of 6,300,000,000 lire, such satisfactory progress has been made toward financial reestablishment that it is hoped in financial circles to soon see the Italian budget balanced and so eliminate the necessity and danger of a further increase in paper money circulation.

Paper Money Withdrawn

The Christian Science Monitor was also informed that the circulation of paper money which at the end of 1920 amounted to 19,689,000,000 lire had been reduced on March 20, 1921, to 18,563,000,000 lire. Mr. Giannini said: "It is true that Italian finances are still faced with the unsolved problem of foreign debt, a problem of extraordinary gravity owing to the present depreciation of the exchange, but Italy, who contracted those debts to support the cause of the Allies in the war, should not be afraid that an equitable and reasonable solution will be found for this problem and that meanwhile she will be allowed to complete her financial reconstruction which she has undertaken so earnestly and with heavy sacrifice."

Both peasants and merchants alike, he said, are contributing toward the well-being of the country in that they are content to subsist on black bread in order to lessen the need for imports, for which Italy has to pay so heavily owing to the depreciation of the exchange. Also merchants exporting goods must hand over to the state all proceeds in sterling and dollars and receive lire in return. This, he said, is what has contributed most toward improvement in the Italian rate of exchange and not, as American bankers assert, to the diversion through Italy of German traffic going overseas to other countries. "I must also add that the most recent figures of imports and the transit of German goods into Italy do not show the smallest increase."

Germany's Small Efforts

Continuing, this Italian authority said that if Germany had made similar efforts to Italy, she would have been in a position to meet and pay all the reparation demands of the Allies without any risk to her internal financial stability. As yet he considers it too soon to pass a serious opinion on Germany's latest offer for payment of reparations, but from a superficial glance it would still seem, he said, that she is very far from having made an offer that the Allies can accept in all its aspects. To cite only one point, he continued, her proposal for the flotation of an international loan was far from complete, and left much to the imagination.

At the same time Mr. Giannini much deprecated the extreme step of an advance into the Ruhr district until all other measures had definitely failed. Such action, as contemplated, he considers, might result in a strike of the miners and consequently a stoppage of German industry. Even though the coal production was continued, he declared, the collection of charges would hardly prove practicable and would in effect mean the enforcement of a second Versailles treaty.

"It is of the highest importance," he said, "that Germany should be compelled to pay her liabilities, but in imposing the method of payment we must be careful that at the same time we do not reduce Germany to the state of Austria or even something worse." There is always the element of resentment to be taken into consideration that might, he thinks, conceivably blossom out into a full-blown revolution.

PROHIBITION IN TURKEY

ANGORA, Asia Minor (Wednesday) —Asiatic Turkey is rapidly "going dry." Legislation adopted by the Turkish Nationalist Assembly has resulted in an improvement in the situation. Previous to the enactment of prohibition laws, there was an average of 300 arrests for drunkenness every three months in this city. Since January 1, 1921, only 20 persons have been taken into custody for intoxication.

NEWS SUMMARY

In spite of the protests of the superintendent of schools and of a member of the Board of Education, a campaign for funds to relieve distress in Ireland is being conducted in the public schools of New York City. A letter of solicitation has been sent by William J. O'Shea, associate superintendent in charge of war relief activities, to school principals. p. 1

While the wool growers of the United States are urging on Congress a protective tariff on wool imports, the report comes from the Argentine that trade with the United States is falling off much as if the Fordney bill had already been passed. Shipments to the United States this season, however, have been larger than those to all other countries combined. p. 1

The talk of making the sale of liquor legal on American ships outside the three-mile limit appears unlikely to go beyond the stage of talk. A bill for the purpose was introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington yesterday, but there is good reason to believe that it will be buried in committee. Orville S. Poland, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of New York, points out that American ships constitute American territory, and adds that if the government releases Americans from the obligation to obey one of its laws on board ships on the high seas, it may follow that such travelers are also thereby deprived of the protection of the American flag. p. 11

The fact that the 90 men whose names the President sent to Congress yesterday for confirmation as postmasters are practically all Republicans, although they passed the civil service examinations under the Burleson régime, has given rise to the belief in Washington that Mr. Harding is likely to reestablish the old "spoils system" while refraining from rescinding the Wilson executive order placing postmasters under the Civil Service. p. 1

A strenuous fight is being made by the Medical Liberty League in Illinois against two bills, one to authorize county health officers who shall have the powers of peace officers, and the other to make liable to prosecution on a charge of murder any parent or guardian under whose care a child may pass away without medical attendance having been provided. p. 8

To require education of all aliens in the United States and to humanize the immigration regulations are given as the aims of a bill introduced in the House by Representative Johnson of Washington. p. 8

France has definitely decided that the German proposals can not be accepted and that coercion must be employed. The German proposal that the sanctions should be withdrawn, and lack of all mention of the reparations payment due in May have caused much unfavorable criticism in Paris circles. P. 1

The publication in Berlin of the latest German counter-proposals sent to the United States caused great excitement. Dr. Simons, in the Reichstag, hoped these proposals would go far to appease France, and said France's deplorable financial situation compelled her to demand high reparations. The Junker newspapers profess indignation at the "great concessions." p. 2

Concerning these proposals the British Government is awaiting further information as to the annuities and the term of years over which the payments are to be spread. Even if the payments, totaling £10,000,000,000, were spread out over 40 years, the German offer would find a certain amount of approval. The clauses offering immediate payment of £50,000,000 and assistance in reconstruction of the devastated areas are welcomed as an earnest of German desire to fulfill obligations. The strictly correct attitude of the United States is thoroughly appreciated in British Government circles. p. 2

The prospects of an early settlement of the coal strike in Britain are brighter. Sir Robert Horne stated that the government was prepared to contribute £500,000 or more per month during the period of transition to a lower scale so that the reduction in the wages of the miners should not exceed 3s. per shift. It is believed that a joint meeting of owners and miners will be arranged for today, when something like a fresh basis of compromise will be submitted. p. 2

Italy shows marked recovery from the effects of the war in her domestic finances. The enormous deficit of 15,000,000,000 lire in 1919 has been reduced to 4,000,000,000 lire. The country, however, is still faced with the unsolved problem of the foreign debt. P. 1

The alleged misrule by the Albanians of the Greeks of Northern Epirus has called forth another protest from the Greeks in America. Although the territory, including Koryiza, was awarded to Greece in 1920, the provisions of the Allies have never been enforced. A vigorous resolution was adopted at a mass meeeting in Boston condemning the "barbarous treatment" of the Epirotic Greeks and forwarded to various governments and the League of Nations. p. 8

POSTAL POLICY IS BROUGHT TO FRONT

Postmaster-General Is Said to Be Trying to Safeguard Political Spoils Under the Cloak of Civil Service Regulations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The names of more than 90 appointees to first, second and third class post offices were submitted for confirmation to the United States Senate yesterday. This was the first large list sent to the Capitol, and therefore constituted the first indication of the policy of the Administration on a very important question, namely, whether or not the Wilson executive order bringing postmasters under the Civil Service is to be rescinded and the old "spoils system" is to come back.

Practically all the 90-odd appointees named are said to be Republicans, although at the same time they are all men who passed the civil service examination during the Burleson régime, whose names were submitted to the Senate and who were refused confirmation, because of the general hostility in that body to the regulations under which the former Postmaster-General made his appointments.

List Indicates Hays Method

President Harding said this week that no decision had been reached regarding the policy to be applied to the thousands of post offices to which appointments must be made. At the same time, the list sent up on Monday serves as a good indication of the method which Will H. Hays, Postmaster-General, is now applying to the solution of the issue raised.

The fact that the men whose names were submitted yesterday passed the civil service regulations under the Wilson executive order furnishes a good indication that there is no intention at the moment of rescinding it. In fact, it is stated that there is no precedent for one President rescinding an order of this character issued by another President. One reason for this is that there have been so few of these orders.

On the other hand, the fact that the names sent up are practically all Republicans indicates that the Postmaster-General is making an effort to square his appointment policy with the civil service rules without sacrificing the preferential claims of Republican candidates for postmasterships and the spoils demands of senators interested in the appointments.

Inquiry among senators developed that the culling by Mr. Hays which has resulted in the first large list of names is satisfactory to them, while at the same time it is such as to preserve the guise of "virtue," because they qualified under the civil service requirements. It is taken for granted also that they are satisfactory to the Republican forces in their various communities.

Acid Test of Administration's Policy

There are before the Postmaster-General names of 700 others, all of whom qualified under the regulations, but who were refused confirmation by the Senate. The method used in connection with these will show more definitely the extent to which the "merit system" is to be applied by Mr. Hays. Inasmuch as there are hundreds of Democrats among them, the selection will be the acid test of the Administration's policy.

Besides these, there are 2000 postmasters who were appointed prior to the time the Wilson executive order was issued, but who automatically came under the blanket of the regulations issued in connection with the order. It appears to be pretty definitely decided that whatever grace is shown to the Democrats who qualified for office after the issuing of the order, the "quality of mercy" is not to be applied to the Burleson appointees under the spoils system who afterward came under merit regulations.

What the Postmaster-General is apparently trying to do at the moment is to straddle the issue in such a way as to preserve the appearance of maintaining the merit system without sacrificing political expediency and party benefit as seen by the believers in "spoils." As the names are sent to the Senate this half-and-half policy is likely to receive ample confirmation.

Loophole in Executive Order

Statistics available show that, under Mr. Burleson, 2103 postmasters were appointed. Of these, 1012 were Democrats, while 907 were Republicans. The proportion distinctly shows that, despite the application of the Wilson order, the Democrats were able to give their own political followers a majority of the larger offices. In point of fact, the order was not hard and fast, and only approximately did it ever approach the merit system, and for the following reasons:

First, the particular wording of the executive order afforded a way of getting rid of these appointees practically at the discretion of the Postoffice Department. It specifically provided that upon a recommendation of the Assistant Postmaster-General, approved by the Postmaster-General, that the "needs" of the service demand a vacancy, one may be declared. The loophole is still there, and could be easily used by Mr. Hays to get rid of Democratic incumbents without violating the executive order.

Second, the regulations issued under the order left room for the exercise of political preference. The Postmaster-General could select one of the three candidates who showed to the best advantage in the qualifying tests. That meant that the Postmaster-General had a great range of exercising political preference.

Thus the claim of "pure merit" appointments, etc., has from the beginning involved a certain amount of "pure" camouflage. So does the method now being pursued by Mr. Hays, and the real merit and Civil Service issue is still as open as ever. Many believers in this latter system would prefer to see a return to the "spoils system" rather than a method which is neither one nor the other, but which safeguards political spoils under the cloak of Civil Service regulations.

Report Favors Pneumatic Tubes

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The engineers of the Joint Congressional Postal Commission have reported favorably on the proposal that the pneumatic tube service be restored in New York City. They have completed investigations in Boston and Philadelphia, also, and it is expected they will recommend the resumption of the use of the tubes in those cities also.

RENÉ VIVIANI REACHES FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—René Viviani arrived today in France on his return from the United States. He was met by Mr. Manielou, who was commissioned by Mr. Briand, the Premier, and on his arrival at Paris tonight will give a report immediately to the Premier of the results of his mission.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The nominations of Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards and 11 other brigadier-generals to be major-generals, have been confirmed by the Senate. The nominations of 14 colonels to be brigadier-generals also were confirmed.

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FRANCE CONSIDERS BERLIN PROPOSALS ARE UNACCEPTABLE

German Proposals Transmitted Through Washington Thought Quite Impossible and Coercion Believed to Be Inevitable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The conditions proposed by Germany published fully today, though not officially transmitted by Washington, are declared utterly inacceptable. That is the clear opinion of France. There is no possible doubt, no reservation, no question of further study. Everywhere, where responsible views are expressed, they are entirely hostile to the reception of the new propositions. Unless some fresh fact is produced, negotiations are almost inconceivable.

The occupation of the Ruhr district so far as it depends on French wishes is a certainty. Nevertheless, it should be added that while France has pronounced in unmistakable terms, the decisions of England and America have yet to be taken into account. It is declared that the German note has been in the hands of President Harding for two days and that some attempt is being made to obtain supplementary offers from Germany. Should this be done, the situation, of course, may yet be modified. It is observed that Germany expresses herself willing to receive the advice of America on this point. There is also the possibility of British experts not approving completely of the elaborate French plan.

With regard to these elements, The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent at Paris expresses no opinion, but on the situation as it is judged in France there can be only one opinion. Rejection is unanimous. In diplomatic circles the propositions are criticized because they lack clarity, because they are insufficient and above all because they demand the suppression of all guarantees and the renunciation of means of pressure.

Attitude of America Uncertain

It is considered that as the United States Government has not transmitted the propositions hitherto, it is premature to interpret definitely the attitude of America. Generally satisfaction is felt in the plain statement of Mr. Briand which is said to put beyond doubt the intention of France to obtain real guarantees which will oblige Germany to discover means of payment or will enable the Allies to pay themselves.

In consequence the London conference is expected to be short, merely concerned with the question of putting the decisions into practice. It is thought impossible that any nation will ask France to reduce her claims to the limits suggested by Germany. A careful analysis is made of the German offer. The annuities proposed by the accord of Paris amounted to the payment of 225,000,000,000 gold marks in 42 years. This has been variously capitalized but it probably represents in an immediate value of at least 100,000,000,000 gold marks.

In addition there was the product of the 12 per cent tax upon exportations, which over a period of years meant another sum of 100,000,000,000 marks, which may be capitalized at from 30,000,000,000 to 50,000,000,000 marks. On any computation the German offer of 50,000,000,000 marks, as the immediate value, is found ridiculous and inadequate. Obviously in these calculations of experts there is room for considerable differences of estimate, but whatever basis is taken it is impossible to make the German figures approximate to the allied figures. The contention that Germany will actually pay 200,000,000,000 marks over a long term is not accepted. The number of annuities are unknown, and in any case a comparison favorable to Germany is only possible by taking an entirely different standard of capitalization.

Proposed Interest Small

Further, the interest of 4 per cent suggested by Germany is found absurd in the present conditions of the world's money market. What particularly displeases the French is the request for the abandonment of all rights of coercion of the Allies. If these are abandoned, then it is considered that Germany will later on repudiate her obligations. It is particularly noted that Germany evades payment of the 12,000,000,000 due in May.

In short, the propositions are not believed to be much better than the propositions of Dr. Walter Simons, the Foreign Minister at London, where a capital of 30,000,000,000 marks was offered, and in addition the product of the 12 per cent tax consented to. Altogether the offer is inferior to the Paris accord in a proportion which varies according to the method of computation between a half and two-thirds. France then has made up her mind. The propositions are not found satisfactory and coercive measures are considered inevitable.

British Inquiry

Germany Asked for Further Information Regarding Offer

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday) — The British Government has made a request to Germany for further in-

formation regarding the offer of reparations made in the note to the United States and officially communicated to London by Berlin. This amplification is expected to reach London tonight and on it depends entirely the attitude the British Cabinet will adopt toward the offer as a whole.

Attention is being concentrated on the first clause of the German note, the meaning of which is regarded as vague and uncertain. The figures as they stand convey little and may be acceptable to Great Britain or quite the reverse when Germany has supplied further details regarding the annuities, the term of years over which payment is to be spread and the discount proposed.

It may be taken for granted, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in official circles, that if the offer turns out to be no better than the Germans made in London, it will not receive any more consideration, but it is felt that, if that had been the case, the Germans would not have sent it. It is expected that the answer to Britain's request, however, will be in a more favorable sense and will be worthy of serious debate among the Allies.

Even if payments totaling £10,000,000,000 were spread out over 40 years the German offer would find a certain amount of approval, for it would be little less than the £11,300,000,000 proposed at Paris, which was to be paid in 42 years. If Germany is still opposed to "infringement of the Treaty of Versailles," of which she accused the Allies when they extended the period of payment from 30 to 42 years to suit her convenience, it is realized that she has now an opportunity of making an even better offer than the Paris proposals by quicker payment.

In the meantime no final judgment has been passed by the British Cabinet, which met this morning, reinforced by Sir Gordon Hewart, the Attorney-General, who was taking his place in that body for the first time, and discussion has gone very little beyond clause 1 of the German note.

It is certain, however, that further definition of other clauses will be required at a later stage if the elucidation of clause 1 proves satisfactory. Clause 12 is the object of suspicion on account of the phrase "if the present basis of production is not decreased."

If this condition is a camouflage attempt to make the retention of Upper Silesia precédent to German acceptance of their own proposals, then clause 12 provides an early stumbling block to the discussion. A considerable and important portion of Upper Silesia has already been voted to Germany and the final allocation of that territory is even now being discussed and will also figure on the agenda at the week-end conference of the Allies. Whatever step the conference takes toward allocating to Germany a part of Silesia, Germany will not be allowed to make such allocating a quid pro quo for the payment of just debts.

The clauses offering an immediate payment of £50,000,000 and assistance in the reconstruction of the devastated areas are welcomed as an earnest of the German desire to fulfill their obligations, but the latter involves many considerations in regard to French labor questions that have not yet been fully thrashed out.

So far as the German note goes, it is considered a distinct advance on previous offers if only the vacant spaces are filled in to the British satisfaction. The threat of further sanctions and the effectiveness of those already in force, together with the attitude displayed by the United States in its intention actively to participate in allied questions, have produced a good effect, and the strictly correct attitude displayed by the United States Government is thoroughly appreciated in British official circles. No intimation that an American representative will be present at the allied councils in future has been received yet, but such an assertion of America's community of interest with the Allies would be welcomed as much as the existence of the "vacant chair" has been deplored.

State Department Reticent

Washington Hears That German Plan Does Not Satisfy France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The German proposals are not acceptable to France and the French Ambassador has been instructed to make this known to the State Department, according to information received here last evening.

As the Secretary of State has not undertaken to transmit the note to the allied governments, he can receive such information in an informal way, but there is no doubt that it is just as well understood as if it had been imparted with all the formality possible in diplomatic proceedings.

The attitude in the State Department yesterday was merely maintenance of its position on the day before, after the note had been received and considered by the President and his Cabinet. The Secretary of State carefully safeguards his position to prevent any simulation of his acting as the agent or emissary of the German Government. It was made plain that the State Department had had no communication with Berlin after the arrival of the note, nor would anyone connected with the department give an inkling of the result of the informal exchange of views between the Secretary of State and the allied ambassadors.

Text Not Given Out

The French Ambassador did not call at the State Department after receiving instructions from his government, and late in the afternoon it was asserted in the State Department that no representations, formal or informal, had been made by allied representatives up to that time. It is recalled, however, that the Secretary of State did not see the French or the British Ambassadors at the State Department on Tuesday but found other means of discussing the situation with them and it is possible the same program may have been followed yesterday. The fact that Elihu Root conferred both with the Secretary of State and with Mr. Jusserand yesterday gave rise to some speculation as to whether the subject of their conversation was connected with the German note.

Another circumstance that led to speculation was the refusal of the State Department to give out the text of the German proposals and the expression of a doubt that it would ever be made public. Certain cabled reports from Paris were said to be near enough to the original to give whatever information might be needed. If the official text is not given out it is within the bounds of possibility that modifications may be made, so that if the United States Government finally does consent to transmit it to the allied governments there will be no indication of the extent to which it has departed from the original.

Loophole Left Open

A loophole is left open in a request that, if the American Government does not approve of these proposals, it should point out what modifications seem desirable. To do this would imply, however, that the American Government was ranging herself with Germany in the effort to arrange a satisfactory program, unless the Allies approved of the modifications proposed by the American Government.

Whatever the decision of the American Government, it will be such as has been arrived at only after thorough discussion with the Allies and will be an indication of the accord between them and the United States. The Secretary of State is firm in his determination, as he has ever been, to refrain from any action that could be termed an interference with the affairs of Europe, but at the same time he has an eye to the economic interest of the United States in working for the speedy and final settlement of this question.

Dr. Simons' Address

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The publication of the German counter-proposals here this afternoon occasioned great excitement. The Foreign Minister, Dr. Simons, spoke before a crowded Reichstag, but the speech contained no sensational features. He admitted that France's deplorable financial situation impelled her to demand high reparations, but he hoped the new German proposals would go far to appease her. "If," he added, "France will not be conciliated and occupies the Rphr area, even if Germany undergoes slavery for the next 40 years, the spirit of Germany will not be crushed."

Tonight's newspapers naturally follow party lines in appreciating the new German offer. Junker and Conservative newspapers profess indignation at the great concessions, going far beyond her economic strength, which they declare Germany has made. "Only with the deepest emotion and humiliation will every patriotic German read the text of our new offer," says the "Deutsche Tageszeitung."

On the other hand the "Berliner Tageblatt," "Vorwärts" and other Democratic and Socialist newspapers emphasize the fact that Germany owes only 8,000,000,000 marks below the sum which the entente demanded. The "Vorwärts" warns the German public against thinking, however, that the danger of the occupation of the Ruhr area is passed, as it maintains Mr. Briand is no longer master of the situation in France, but is controlled by French Nationalists.

Hugh Stinnes' newspaper, the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," says: "It is now merely a question as to whether Washington will use its influence to persuade France to give up the path of revenge and militarism and adopt that leading to peace."

LOCKOUT ORDER BY CHICAGO BUILDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—With the issuance of a lockout order by the Building Construction Employers Association and the Associated Builders, negotiation for an adjustment of wages to bring about a resumption of building activity is now left to the individual trade unions. The formal order was sent out to contractors on Tuesday and calls for the cessation of all building operations in Chicago and surrounding towns at the end of the working day on Saturday.

The action was taken after the unions refused to accept the proposal made by the employers for a cut in wages of skilled workmen from $1.25 to $1 per hour. Negotiations will now be carried on through joint arbitration boards of the various trades.

The request of the joint legislative committee which is investigating conditions in the building industry here that a special grand jury be called has been followed by an order for a special venire of 100 men returnable on May 24.

BILL TO TAKE OVER RAILWAY IS PASSED

OTTAWA, Ontario—The bill introduced by the Meighen Government to take over and operate the Grand Trunk Railway was passed by the House of Commons early on Tuesday morning. No formal vote was taken, opposition to the measure being confined to a few individual members.

Under the terms of this bill the Grand Trunk system including lines in the United States controlled by the Grand Trunk Railway Company will be taken over and placed under government operation without waiting for the result of the arbitration proceedings now under way to determine the value of the property. The government claimed that the railway company had dragged out the arbitration proceedings unnecessarily.

BERLIN PROPOSALS DISCUSSED IN PRESS

Terms Considered in Britain More Acceptable Than Those Made in March, but in Many Respects They Are Not Clear

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press) — Germany's new proposals, says The Times, commenting on the German note, "are not so derisory as the proposals of March, but they are still away below what the Allies, after many voluntary abatements, have declared to be the minimum demands."

It is too soon to pronounce anything like considered judgment upon the proposals, the paper says, but "in many respects they are far from clear, and their vagueness on certain points offers, intentionally or not, fresh opportunities for the tactics which Germany has pursued for the last two years with so large a measure of success. They seem in the nature of a compromise between the Paris decisions, the Brussels scheme and the illusory terms tendered by Dr. Simons at London.

"It remains to be seen whether President Harding and his advisers will consider the present project such an advance upon them as to make worth while submitting them in their present shape to the Allies and whether the allied council can entertain them as capable of forming a basis of agreement."

The Times deprecates the German assertion that the note offers the utmost possible, adding: "It is a common form, rather unwisely repeated so soon after it had been employed as a preface to terms which at all events fell very much below those now acknowledged possible."

The paper questions the time element in the allocation of the annuities and also the interpretation of the word "suitable" in this regard.

With respect to a loan, The Times says the matter of security is highly important and that it is not likely the Allies will assent to an interest rate of 4 per cent. It declares that the offer of 1,000,000,000 gold marks to the Reparations Commission is a step in the right direction, "as far as it goes," and asks whether the German qualification that the present basis of production is not further to be diminished is intended to cover the claim to Upper Silesia, and concludes, while noting with satisfaction several features in the note:

"We cannot help being unfavorably impressed with its singular lack of precision and the many openings it gives for delay, when willful delay can no longer be tolerated."

Consideration should be given the German reparations proposals by the Allies, said The Daily News today in discussing the terms of the Berlin Government as published here. The newspaper expressed the opinion that the German note was not clear, but added: "On the face of this, they are not terms which the American Government is likely to dismiss as unworthy of discussion."

"To concede Germany's condition that penal restrictions on trade be withdrawn," the newspaper continued, "would be an act of justice and wisdom on the part of the Allies. Germany ought, perhaps, to do better, but she manifestly is offering beyond comparison more than France could ever extract by invading the Ruhr district."

Reserving judgment as to the acceptability of the proposals until they are more fully examined, The Daily Chronicle said: "Obviously the imminent fear of the occupation of the Ruhr region produced a degree of repentence in Berlin which no amount of appeals to reason and justice ever produced. If Germany can make these offers now, she could just as easily have made them months ago, which proves that force is the only argument she respects."

French Press Critical

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Paris newspapers are unanimous in demanding further proposals and guarantees from Germany, or the occupation of the Ruhr district of that country.

The "Humanité," organ of the Radical Party, and most persistent critic of the Briand Government, at the head of its comment on Germany's new proposition declared: "First of all seize the security, and talk afterward." This appeared to sum up the trend of editorial opinion here.

"In the presence of the failure of all appeals looking to conciliation," said the "Humanité," "and formal refusals by recalcitrant Germany to listen to the requirements of the Reparations Commission, how can one fail to be convinced that Germany is resolved to pay us only, according to Marshal Foch's expression, in 'monkey's currency?'"

"At the end of two years and a half after the allied victory," said the "Homme Libre," organ of Mr. Clemenceau and his followers, "only four days are left before we are to secure reparation or safety. Words no longer have any meaning. Germany has four days in which to act and to give pledges, for we know the worth of her promises. As for us, as Mr. Briand, the Premier, said, we are ready."

"Pertinax," political editor of the "Echo de Paris," wrote: "The German note reached Washington on April 25. At this juncture the attitude of Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State, has been all that we could desire. He was resolved not to embarrass us in any way, and he will conform to our opinion, which the ambassadors of France and England have already foreshadowed. The United States will not communicate to us officially a paper from Berlin which thus falls to the ground."

"France and England are now mistresses of their destinies," declared the "Eclaire," organ of Mr. Briand, "but they may no longer be so tomorrow if their governments lack energy and decision. Germany obviously seeks only to gain the time necessary to prepare her revenge. If the Allies do not take possession of her arsenals, the Ruhr district and Upper Silesia, it will not be proposals that she will send us, but an ultimatum ordering us to vacate the left bank of the Rhine, who knows, perhaps, also Alsace and Lorraine?"

The "Figaro" said: "Will Germany understand that the time for ruses is past? Again today she seeks to mislead the United States by fallacious proposals. To read them is sufficient for one to realize that Germany offers us no more than was offered us at London and that she asks from us a great deal more in exchange—the abandonment of our military guarantees. What proof does she offer us of her peaceful intentions? None. Nevertheless, she thinks these proposals can be discussed by France."

In the same tone, the "Journal" asserts: "Not only is Germany opposed in advance to the taking of further pledges, but she demands the disappearance of the elementary guarantees she accepted in signing the Treaty of Versailles. This she does at a moment when we could believe she might show some good will in carrying out her obligations. The task of the conference in London next Saturday will be singularly simplified."

PARLIAMENT HAS ELECTED SPEAKER

House of Commons Unanimously Chooses John H. Whitley in Place of Mr. Lowther

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday) — The House of Commons unanimously elected John Henry Whitley as Speaker of the House of Commons this afternoon in succession to James W. Lowther, who has retired.

The Right Hon. John Henry Whitley is the ninth Speaker since the Reform Act of 1832. The average length of office of these speakers has been 11 years, and there is no reason why the latest holder should not carry on beyond this term.

Mr. Whitley has been in public life of one kind or another for 35 years. He is a graduate of London University, a cotton spinner and a well-to-do cotton spinner, and served his apprenticeship to public work in his native city of Halifax, where he invented and patented a special brake for tramcars. Halifax sent him to Parliament 20 years ago, as a Liberal, and an Independent Liberal he remains. He became in turn Junior Lord of the Treasury, a Liberal Whip, deputy chairman of Ways and Means, and 11 years ago he was appointed deputy speaker, an office which he continued to hold until his elevation to his present dignity. In this way he became thoroughly grounded in parliamentary work, and it has been said of him that no man in the House of Commons has a knowledge superior or even equal to that of his of the rules and procedure of the House. Courteous and kindly, if a little reserved in manner, he is the essence of uprightness and impartiality, jealous of the rights of members, and always anxious to speak the encouraging word which will help the new and diffident member on his way. His work during the passage of the Home Rule Bill, and the measure for disestablishing the Welsh Church, to mention no others, was generally admired; and his handling of such scenes as that when the irrepressible Mr. Devlin had to be suspended, won warm approval, even from Mr. Devlin himself—afterward.

But the new Speaker has other claims to the gratefulness of his fellow subjects. He is the author of the well-known "Whitley Councils." As a cotton spinner he put his belief in profit-sharing into practice; and years afterward, after an industrial crisis, he produced the Whitley Report, the main recommendation of which was that various associations of employers and employed should form general standing councils to consider matters affecting their particular trades. These councils have been set up all over the country, and as a practical means to the end of co-partnership they have been invaluable. They augur well for Mr. Whitley's success as Speaker in adjusting the disputes that are inevitable to political life in the House of Commons.

TENANTS ORDERED TO VACATE

THOMPSONVILLE, Connecticut—Notices were served yesterday on more than 50 former employees of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company, who are occupying houses owned by the company, requiring them to vacate the properties within 30 days and also notifying them to look for work elsewhere. Upon receipt of the requests by the tennants, most of whom are Italian, steps were taken to bring the company's action to the attention of the Italian consul at Hartford, urging that he look into conditions here that resulted from the carpet strike.

CANADIAN VIEWS ON IMPERIAL COUNCIL

Strong Opposition in Parliament to Making Coming Conference Anything More Than a Purely Consultative Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Parliament of Canada undertook yesterday to express its views as to the scope, and character of the conference of imperial premiers which is to take place in London during June next. That opinion is not in conformity with the definition of the functions as laid down by Mr. Lloyd George and other British statesman. By the latter, it has been held that the meeting will be one of the most momentous in the history of the Empire, that it shall decide matters of weighty import, including the question of military, naval, and air defense, and constitutional relations; and that it shall be to all intents and purposes a meeting of an imperial cabinet.

With these views, Arthur Meighen, Premier of Canada, and his predecessor in office, Sir Robert Borden, are in disagreement. Both contended yesterday that the conference was to be purely consultative in character; that its decisions would bind no dominion without the approval of its parliament; and that the present was not the time to discuss the question of defense.

W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition, submitted a resolution to the effect that the conference should take no steps involving any change in the relations of Canada to other parts of the empire; and that, in view of the present financial position of Canada, no action should be taken implying any obligation on the part of Canada to undertake any expenditure for naval or military purposes.

Support for Resolution

The resolution received strong support both from Liberals and Progressives. Mr. Meighen, however, characterized it as a restraint upon the heads of the representatives of the Dominion, and as being out of harmony with the whole purpose of the conference.

"If all the delegates of all the dominions to be represented at the conference were so manacled," he declared, "then why should they go there at all? Would not the whole conference be blasted at its conception?" The Premier, however, held strongly to the idea that the conference was to be consultative in character; that nothing would be binding upon Canada without Canada's consent; and that the present was not the time to discuss matters of naval or military defense.

Sir Robert Borden said: "A group of free democracies enjoying complete power of self-government in domestic affairs, and acting in close association with the mother country, has proven during the late war that unity is strongest when it is based upon freedom and autonomy." He declared it as his belief that the present Premier of Canada "will stand as strongly for our full autonomy and all our constitutional rights as any of his predecessors."

Sir R. Borden's Speech

"If the British Empire becomes involved in a serious war" he said, "each dominion must take its responsible part in the common defense or withdraw and become an independent nation." He believed, however, that Great Britain would hesitate about embarking in such a war against a strong public opinion in either Canada or Australia.

In the matter of defense he said: "It does not seem to me that, unless there are unexpected and unforeseen developments, the occasion is altogether inopportune for considering the problems of imperial naval defense or the responsibility to be undertaken by the various parts of the Empire in that respect. Surely we have not undergone untold sacrifices merely to learn that there is to be no respite from the intolerable burden of armaments. Much depends upon the attitude of the United States toward essential cooperation for securing the peace of the world. I am confident that such cooperation will not be withheld whatever may be the final decision of that country with respect to the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The movement for the determination of international differences by peaceful methods has been more important and more marked in the United States during the past quarter of a century than in any other country. Each nation, today, is neighbor to the other. No nation can sit apart. The sufferings involved in the late war extended beond the bounds of the belligerent nations and affected even neutral nations. Moreover, the horrors of war have been tremendously increased by the use of more effective implements of destruction. The next war, if one should be permitted, will surpass in horror even that from which we have just emerged."

DETROIT CONDITIONS IMPROVE

DETROIT, Michigan—Improvement in the employment situation here has reduced by 50 per cent the number of families receiving aid from the city Welfare Department. It was announced yesterday that only 15,000 families had been given financial assistance during March.

MR. DEVLIN DUBIOUS AS TO IRISH PEACE

BELFAST, Ireland (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Joseph Devlin, who has returned to Ulster to direct the Nationalist Campaign, in an interview today termed the recent proclamation issued by Sir James Craig, the Ulster Unionist leader, as "the greatest example of political bankruptcy I ever saw." He characterized it as "the statement of a man groping in the dark, not knowing where he is or what he is there for. It is not a statement of policy," he continued, "only an evasion. He talks about the Unionists' 'Great Cause.' It is the first duty of a leader to state his cause. Sir James Craig does not tell us what his cause is unless it is to cut off the six counties from Ireland."

Discussing the proclamation's reference to stabilizing Ulster's agriculture and amending the licensing laws, Mr. Devlin said: "Sir James Craig, on the one hand, represents the liquor business, and his stanchest supporters, on the other hand, are prohibitionists. The Unionists, therefore, will find even more difficulty in regulating license than in stabilizing agriculture."

The Ulster Parliament, in Mr. Devlin's opinion, will be a fiasco. It will be faced at the outset, he said, with the necessity of taxing the people for the maintenance of Belfast's 35,000 unemployed, who are steadily increasing through the dismissal of 1000 workers weekly from the shipyards.

Regarding the possibility of a settlement of the Irish question by negotiation, Mr. Devlin was extremely pessimistic. He did not doubt that Lord Derby had come to Ireland with credentials from Mr. Lloyd George, but, he added, "it is apparent from Lord Derby's own statement of his visit that he accomplished nothing. Representatives of the government come over and palaver abstractions, trying to 'explore' the Irish peoples' minds, but get nowhere. If the government is sincere in its protestations that it wants peace, the only thing for it to do is to state definitely the maximum concessions it is willing to grant Ireland."

GARMENT WORKERS TO MEET EMPLOYERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The International Ladies Garment Workers Union has voted to appoint a committee to confer with the Manufacturers Protective Association at the latter's request on wages and working conditions. The union concedes nothing the association has been demanding, but takes sharp exception to the statement that labor cost causes high prices.

"Your statement that the workers in our industry are not sufficiently productive," says the union, "is too general and sweeping. It presumably arises from the fact that some employers still think in terms of the forced and abnormal standards of production under the old system of piece work, which both sides agreed to abandon as an evil in May, 1919. Our unions have always considered it the duty of workers to give a fair day's labor in return for a fair wage, and will willingly cooperate in any just and reasonable device for the application of that principle."

ILLINOIS SENATE VOTES FOR BONUS

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—The state Senate yesterday, by unanimous vote, passed the American Legion bonus bill, which now goes to Gov. Len Small for his approval. Under the provisions of the bill, the proposition to issue bonds for $55,000,000 to pay a bonus to soldiers of the world war will be submitted to a vote of the people in November, 1922. The bonus is fixed at $15 a month for all soldiers who served in the world war, with a maximum of $300.

BRITISH MINERS ARE NEARER AGREEMENT

Government Now Prepared to Make Contribution so That Wage Reduction Will Not Fall Below 3s. a Shift

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Wednesday) — The result of the coal conferences today is that the prospects of an early settlement look somewhat brighter. Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, met the miners this morning, subsequently meeting the owners and resuming his conference with the miners in the afternoon. Yesterday a stage was reached where Sir Robert stated he was prepared to agree to a uniform reduction of wages by the maximum of 3s. 6d. per shift. The miners at previous conferences had agreed to a uniform reduction of 2s., which amounts to a contribution by the men of £30,000,000 per annum toward meeting the present deficit of the industry.

Sir Robert intimated this morning that the government was prepared partially to meet this difference and to make a contribution of £500,000 or more per month during the transitional period so that the reduction in wages should not exceed 3s. No further offer was forthcoming from the government during this afternoon's conference, but the moderate opinion of the miners' executive is that there are tendencies favorable toward a settlement.

There is still the difficulty of the application of the government's offer uniformly throughout the coalfields and this point was discussed during the afternoon. It is understood that government assistance is accompanied by the condition that the miners shall guarantee that during the temporary period a permanent settlement shall be agreed upon. Sir Robert Horne is meeting the owners at 10:15 tomorrow morning and will meet the miners later. It is generally believed that a joint meeting will be arranged thereafter at which something like a fresh basis of compromise will be submitted.

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SHOE WEEK

Coming at the height of the season SHOE WEEK is an event worthy of every woman's attention. The values offered during SHOE WEEK represents the season's newest styles and every pair is taken from our regular stock of high grade "Steiger Quality" shoes.

Each Day Will Bring Forth New Values

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over lea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

A Chance to Buy the World

Jules Verne or H. G. Wells, letting his fancy free, could have made much of the chance to buy the world. It does not come to every man, but it will come to all who happen to be at Swanage, Dorset, England, in the month of April. For that curiosity known as The Great Globe is then to be put up at auction. It is a great mass of Portland stone, measuring 10 feet in diameter, and weighing 40 tons. It is so poised as to represent the position of the earth in space, and on its surface are shown in detail all the countries of the world. George Mowlem Burt, the Swanage boy who made a fortune in London as a contractor, and then came back to "develop" his native village, was a perfect Gradgrind for facts. Not content with erecting The Great Globe, he surrounded it with stone slabs crammed with geographical statistics. And yet the railway advertisements tell you that Swanage is a place where children may spend a happy holiday.

An Eskimo Opera

Copenhagen opera goers recently have witnessed the production of an Eskimo opera, "Kaddara." Hakon Boerresen, the composer, has based his score on the few vestiges of ancient song which the Greenlanders possess. A group of Eskimo traveled to Denmark to assist in preparing the stage pictures, and to appear in minor rôles. They carried with them a large collection of native costumes. Mention of an opera with Greenland's icy mountains as background naturally connotes India as a scene for stage entertainment. One would not be greatly surprised to learn that the next Drury Lane melodrama is to have Tibet for scene, now that the Mount Everest expedition is so much in the public eye.

A Newspaper While You Fly

It is proposed to write, edit, make up, and print a newspaper in an aeroplane while on its way between London and Paris. Messages will be received by wireless on the aeroplane, and copies of The Aerial Mail will be dropped at Boulogne. A sort of stop-press edition! What the gain of this haste may be, one finds it difficult to discover. The journey from London to Paris by air occupies about four or five hours, and what can there be happening of such vital importance as to need a printed record? The passenger from London will be content to leave London news alone until he gets to the French capital, and the Parisian can ignore Paris until the silvery Thames is in sight. Such rush and hurry calls for some restful antithesis, and none better could be provided than the spectacle of St. Kilda's inhabitants belatedly but conscientiously praying for George the Fourth when Queen Victoria was on the throne.

A Transparent Butterfly

An American naturalist and explorer tells of his first sight of the transparent butterfly—Hoetera piera—of British Guiana, an insect through whose outstretched wings any substance on which it rests can be clearly seen. "As we crossed a swirling creek," says he, "on the trunk of a mighty fallen tree something fluttered ahead. We could not see what it was. Closer we came, and still the object remained indistinct; we seemed to see a butterfly, and yet that appeared impossible. At last we marked it down on a fern frond, and crept up until our eyes were within two feet of it. Nothing was visible but the graceful lacework of the frond until a slanting beam of sunlight struck it; and there, close before us, was the ghost of a butterfly. It spread fully three inches, but was wholly transparent save for three tiny spots of azure near the margin of each wing. As we looked it drifted to a double-headed flower of scarlet; and when it alighted the scarlet of the flower and the green of the leaf were as distinct as if seen through thin mica, and the faint gray haze of the insect's wings was marked only by indistinct veining."

Timing Bananas

It is generally known that bananas are shipped while yet green and unripe, but few persons are aware of the careful and elaborate time calculations required in setting out the plants and cutting off the fruit in order to insure the arrival of the bananas in proper condition at their destination.

When a plantation is begun, the young plants are set out at certain periods, so that they will produce at regular prefixed times during the year. A certain number of days before the arrival of a steamer the green fruit is cut, and a close calculation of the time that will be consumed in the voyage must always be made, else the bananas will be spoiled. Fruit steamers carry steam-heating apparatus to insure a uniform temperature throughout the voyage. The ripening is calculated to occur only after the fruit has reached the retail dealer.

Crusoe's Island Resort

The government of Chile is on the point of turning Juan Fernandez Island, believed to be Robinson Crusoe's island, into a popular resort. Many thousand footsteps will track the sand where Man Friday left one startling print. Sites will doubtless be marked out and iron rails built round them. A hotel must go up, for tourists expect comfort even on a desert island. Piers and bathhouses will appear also. And when all this is done, there will be a crowd, a pleasure-seeking crowd, where once a man lived more than 20 years alone. Crusoe's castle, his bower, his inclosure in the woods, his familiar stretch of beach, his hopeful watch-hill will become points of interest strewn with ginger-pop bottles and banana peels.

By such steps is the conquest of the South Sea effected and the ends of the earth are brought together like the corners of a useful bandanna. Why do lovers of adventure and romance still talk of the discovery of Mars? Alas, Mars also may be inhabited. Is there no desert planet within the range of telescope or fantasy?

ARMY DISCIPLINE AND JUSTICE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Was it something out of the ordinary that was going on in the army camp that morning? The men's dining hut had been cleared, and instead of the usual lines of well-scrubbed tables and forms, the hut was almost empty. At one end two barrack-room tables had been placed across the hut and the brown army blankets used as tablecloths were covered with foolscap paper, writing material and books. A district court-martial was taking place. Behind the tables were seated a major, a captain, and a subaltern. These constituted the court. On their right hand at another table sat the prosecuting officer, while on the other side of the hut sat the officer who was acting as "soldier's friend," toying with some papers. In front of the court the prisoner and his escort were standing stiffly at attention. The members of the court were sworn in and the charge against the prisoner was read.

A young private had refused to turn out on parade one afternoon because, as he told the seargeant-major, he was "fed up." The sequel was the district court martial. The private was charged with refusing to obey an order on active service, to which he pleaded guilty. The "prisoner's friend," a barrister in civil life, made out an excellent case for the defense. This young private had recently been home on leave and some of his friends had been taunting him with not having been overseas. He had previously made application to his commanding officer to be included in the next draft, but owing to the exigencies of the service this could not be done. His previous character had been exemplary, but owing to the fact that he could not join his pals in the trenches, and resenting being called a slacker, he had simply become "fed up" and had gone on strike. But the court-martial took no account of all this. Discipline had to be maintained, it was said, and the sentence was promulgated in due course.

The scene changes. A fatigue party was taking stores and rations to the quartermaster's store. It so happened that on this particular morning there was also a number of barrels of beer to be rolled up to the men's canteen, and the corporal in charge of the party detailed Sapper MacDonald to look after the barrels. Much to his surprise Sapper MacDonald retorted that "this is alcohol and I refuse to touch it." And what's more he stuck to it. The corporal could do nothing else but report this refusal to obey orders to the subaltern in charge of the party. But he, instead of putting him under arrest, reported the whole matter to the sapper's commanding officer.

What should the commanding officer do? Sapper MacDonald had just been posted to his unit and he knew practically nothing about him except that he was a good soldier and not afraid of hard work. In making some inquiries as to Sapper MacDonald's history, it turned out that his childhood had not been a happy one, and that he had grown up to associate alcohol with everything that was bad and caused misery. It had wrecked his own home; hence his almost fanatical hatred of drink. His O. C. on questioning Sapper MacDonald saw that he was absolutely genuine and had some justification for the rabid views he held.

The position then was this: There was a war on and a soldier on active service had refused point blank to obey an order. If he was put under arrest it would very likely mean a court-martial and perhaps a long spell in detention barracks. But in view of the man's history what would be the right thing to do? Should the law be allowed to take its course or should all army rules and regulations be ignored and the man be allowed to go scot free? In view of the circumstances the O. C. decided to let the whole matter drop.

It may be asked what should have been done in these two cases. Should the "fed up" private have been sent to detention barracks and should the conscientious objecting sapper have been let off? War is a hard taskmaster and discipline in an army must be kept up at all costs, but discipline in any walk of life can never be maintained by thoughtlessness and injustice.

"POSED AND TAKEN"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Strangely enough, it was just before I went to have my picture taken that I ran across an old—very old—photograph album.

The pictures in it fascinated me. They were of the old-fasioned tintype variety, the ladies with very pink cheeks, and the gentlemen—of course there were ladies and gentlemen in those far-away days—were blushing too, as if at their own temerity in facing the photographer. They blushed for the result, but I have since decided that they need not have done so. My visit to the modern photographer taught me that. For I wish to say right here that I think those faded old tintypes looked far more like their subjects than the result that my photographer achieved at an enormous price—a price I am sure, that would have more than paid for all the pictures in my grandmother's album.

I turned over the leaves. Here, standing in a stiff unnatural attitude in front of a rustic bridge at which any self-respecting brook would have chuckled in derision, was a young belle. Of course she was a belle, with those curls, or were they not ringlets in those days?—falling over her genteely slanting shoulders, down to her slim waist. She was plainly frightened, and looked out very pathetically at me. I understood the pathos better after I had been "taken," for I think that in some respects photographers were the same in those days as they are now.

Then there was the usual wedding group on the next page. Seated in a small, stiff-backed chair was the conscious groom, and standing beside him with a proud air of possession, her hand on his shoulder, was his little bride. Her features were as stiff as her attitude, and her husband's expression said more plainly than words that a whole lifetime of kindness would hardly make up to him for what he was enduring then.

Did they ever smile, I wondered as I looked at them all. But that was before I realized what a serious thing is having one's picture taken.

Thinking about these things, I put on my most becoming dress and called up a few friends to ask them where I might have my picture taken. And there was when I made my first mistake. For every one said that a different one was "perfectly wonderful, my dear," and that all others were mere ignorant triflers with a serious art.

So I chose my own photographer. I took a telephone book, turned to the classified business directory, looked up "photographers," then shut my eyes, and ran my finger at random down the list. Where it stopped I made a note of the name and address and in half an hour I was presenting myself to a haughty young duchess with a manner that made me instantly conscious that my shoes needed shining.

But had I an appointment for a sitting? I had not. Then, of course, it could not possibly be arranged. She pondered over a book of appalling proportions that made me believe every one in New York was having their pictures taken, then announced

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Did he mean any other chin than my own?

that I might have a sitting two weeks from the following Thursday.

Several times in two weeks from the following Thursday I nearly canceled the appointment. But I was afraid of the young duchess and flattered by my friends who called me up to know if I had my pictures yet. From their manner I judged that their lives and homes would be drab and dull until the results of my encounter with the photographer cheered them.

Two weeks from the specified Thursday found me being led into the studio, where a musical comedy maid took me into a dressing-room to make ready for what might come.

I was taken into a bare room, with a glass skylight and a hooded camera standing awry on its three legs. I sat down on what was the merest excuse for a chair and waited for the blow to fall. Suddenly I was aware that I was not alone and glanced up to find a man with long flowing hair and a windsor tie that flowed to match, looking at me with stern disapproval.

"Just lift the chin a little," he said, narrowing his eyes, and pinching an invisible something in the atmosphere with a contemptuous finger and thumb.

I looked around to see if perchance he meant any other chin than my own, but, besides his, there was no other chin then present. I lifted mine, wondering why he did not call it mine and be done with it.

"Now," he said querulously, "the nose is bad. And there is a shadow on the forehead!" He darted toward me, and I nearly fell over off my toy chair, avoiding him. But his assault was not upon me. It was upon a series of dangling strings, at which he pulled fiercely. The light became dim. "The features" I decided, giving up the childish pretense that they were mine, were so bad that they must be softened for human eyes to gaze upon. I wondered sadly how my friends had managed to live and work with me, even love me, when The Chin, The Eyes, The Nose were so horribly bad. I got quite pensive thinking of what I owed them, and leaned The Chin on The Hand in mournful mood. The artist photographer was back at his camera, looking at me critically and doing things with plates and the black hood.

"Just hold the pose!" he cried, and before I had time to realize what had happened the first pose had been taken.

"So!" said the artist photographer, mildly. "We always aspire to get the

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The wedding group

sitter in a characteristic mood." I tried to babble something about not being always so mournful, that I had even been known to laugh outright, but he waved it aside as of no consequence.

After more assaults upon the screens, at intervals commanding me to "hold it," as if I had struck some lost chord of photography, I was told that eight exposures had been taken, and that I was graciously permitted to leave the royal presence.

The result came several days later, and I found myself beholding a mournful, or simpering stranger, who, it is true, wore my clothes, but whose resemblance to me stopped there. So skilful had been the arrangement of light, that where The Nose had been bad, a deep shadow lay. Where the lines of The Chin had transgressed, the chin was hidden. The Eyes must have been bad, too, for in nearly all the poses they were shaded to mere dark spots.

My friends assured me that the pictures "flattered me a bit, but were really wonderfully artistic." so I suppose my excursion into the land of Being Taken was a success as the world judges success. Every time I think of those portraits, I take up my grandmother's album, and realize that at least the old-fashioned photographer went in for truth. Which is more than can be said for his modern descendant.

ZIMBABWE RUINS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Next to the magnificent Victoria Falls come the Zimbabwe ruins in point of interest to the Rhodesian traveler. Situated some hundreds of miles inland and 17 miles from Port Victoria, is Zimbabwe. In 1868 a traveler stumbled quite by chance on the ruins, concerning the origin of which a spirited controversy has sprung up with little chance of being satisfactorily settled. The remains of the buildings are almost hidden by masses of foliage and are in little-known Mashonaland territory.

They consist of granite blocks dovetailed together with such ingenuity that the use of cement has been rendered unnecessary. The stones are well cut and the marks of the chisel can clearly be seen to this day. The biggest of the buildings measured in length 290 feet, and in breadth 220 feet. In certain parts the walls were 35 feet high and at the base no less than 16 feet thick.

Generally speaking there were a citadel built on a hill, two main edifices and some minor buildings. The ruins represent such a superior type of construction that it seems hardly credible that they were designed and built by local natives who even now, after association with the white races, evince little aptitude for such comparatively fine work. There are two distinct schools of thought in regard to the origin of the structures, but both meet on common ground in one particular, and that is that the ruins date back at least to the fourteenth century.

The first school maintains that the buildings had their origin in the misty past and may be called ancient; that they were designed and built by a civilized people who were probably foreigners. The second school opposes the assumption of the first and insists that the construction took place not earlier than the medieval period. Neither side is in a position to adduce definite proof as to the stability of their theories and both are inclined to be intolerant of the other's views, and become dogmatic where no foundation for dogma exists.

Where archæologists hold such diverse views it is but natural that the layman is completely at a loss to account for the presence of the mysterious piles. The ground is thus ripe for the most fantastic theories and legends. What may be called the "modern" school insists that the work is that of local natives. One of the arguments used by the medieval, or modern, school is based on the discovery of Nankin china of a medieval period by some excavators amongst the ruins. It is deduced from this that the buildings were erected subsequent to the date of the importation of the china. This theory is attacked by the "ancient" theorists, who point out that it would be just as conclusive for the finding of a fountain pen in the ruins to be taken as proof that the construction took place subsequent to the invention of that useful article.

A strong sidelight may or may not be thrown on the matter by the existence in Rhodesia and the Transval of some hundreds of old mine workings. It has been proved by metallurgists that these mines were operated by men who were highly skilled in their business, and it is hardly probable that the natives, as they are now known, could have been responsible for the mining. The theory is therefore held by some that at an early period in the world's history, foreigners were present in this part of Africa, no doubt attracted by the stories of fabulous stores of gold.

It is estimated that the mines in the past, under skillful treatment, produced no less than £75,000,000 worth of gold. This idea is supported by the known fact that much gold came into Palestine and Babylon from an unknown source and large quantities disappeared from Rhodesia for an unknown destination. Following up this train of thought it is suggested that the Zimbabwe buildings with their citadel were constructed as a storehouse for the precious metal pending facilities for sending the gold to the coast for shipment overseas.

From certain references in ancient Arabian, Persian and Portuguese manuscripts it has been inferred by some that the buildings stood, already disused, 1000 years ago. Romance has naturally seized on the ruins, coupled with the old mine workings, for inspiration, and the gold depot theory has been developed to the full.

The possibility that local natives were responsible for the construction of buildings which their present-day descendants would be quite incapable of erecting, is indirectly supported by a remarkable book, "The Revolutions of Civilization," by Mr. W. H. Flinders Petrie, D. C. L., LL. D., F. R. S., F. B. A. In this book Mr. Petrie traces the rise and fall of civilizations and illustrates his theories by examples of the art of the periods which he reviews. Application of the "Revolutions of Civilization" to the Zimbabwe ruins might enable the work definitely to be assigned to local natives on the crest of the civilization curve, and then to infer that they are now at their lowest ebb.

Whatever the solution of the problem may be, if it is ever solved, there can be no doubt as to the fascinating field of speculation provided by the presence of the mysterious ruins in the heart of savage Africa.

NEGATION OF ART

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is much the fashion of the criticism of today to consider a work of art, not as a work of art but as everything else it could, should or might be. A book, a story, a picture, a statue, a piece of music, a play, are regarded as the vehicle of an idea, or the expression of what is called a tendency, or the teaching of a school of thought, very seldom simply as a work of art.

To take a high example: men of learning for some two centuries have been analyzing and annotating the works of Shakespeare, until the literature about Shakespeare is very much larger than the whole body of the plays and poems themselves; and yet, among all the professors, there are found two or three who appear to perceive that the master-dramatist's sole purpose was to produce a work of art. Shakespeare, like other artists, tried to achieve a certain effect. Either he achieved it or he did not; and the value of any given work consists entirely in the degree of that achievement. The rest is mechanism.

What, then, is the criterion of a work of art? In a word, it is beauty. If a work be not beautiful, assuredly it is not a work of art. It may be several other things interesting, but it is not a work of art. Hence it is true to say that the criterion of a work of art is individual taste, because the natural taste of people who are unprejudiced by too much attention to professors is a taste for beauty. A common remark concerning certain works is to the effect that of course they are very clever, but . . . but they are very disagreeable. That settles it. The common opinion is right. It also happens to be Aristotle's opinion.

The only conceivable purpose of art is to present beauty. You can have ugliness for nothing. The works of man are often ugly. If the artist cannot show forth something better, what is he for? Arnold Bennett ingeniously attempts to solve the question by boldly affirming that an artist who records the ugly really thinks it beautiful.

The extraordinary deference manifested by English critics toward Russian authors (and one might add, Serbian sculptors) is a case in point. We are solemnly told again and again by serious and learned persons that Tolstoy, Dostolewsky, Turgeniev, Tchekov, Gorki and the rest are artists of genius. We may concede the genius but not the art. That there are passages in the works of the Russians which are great art, is true. That the whole and designed effect of their works is art, is simply not true. They present the ugly, the wicked, the deadly commonplace, with a dreadful zest and not a less devastating technical skill.

Certainly these men present a picture of a country drifting headlong to revolution, but which among our critics discerned that prophecy before the event? They were all busily about proving that the Russians were great artists, putting to shame the frivolous Frenchmen and setting an example to the easy-going English. And since the event, when the catastrophe is being enacted before our eyes the critics continue to explain that the poets—they are not really poets but they write verses, ever so many verses—of the revolution are great artists. Elaborate comparisons are drawn between the western school of thought and Slavophilism in Russia. There is scant difference between them, in so far as may be discovered. There is a Russian named Alexander Blok who writes:

Millions are you. We are myriads,
myriads, myriads.
Attempt then to contend against us!
Ay, Scythians are we! Ay, Asiatics we,
With squinting and rapacious eyes!

Another poet, called Audrey Biely, writes at immense length, this sort of thing:

Through obscure
Chances
And earthly expanses,
Through the years,
Through the nations,
Through the blue
Elevations
Of the sky there is heard
This word:
. . .

It is well to stop at this point, to avoid offense; and it is enough to say that almost anyone who did not scruple to try could write the same stuff indefinitely. As an expression of Bolshevism, these things are doubtless significant. As works of art, they do not exist.

The Russians present an extreme example of the negation of art; but there are instances in England in all the arts alike, in which sheer, deliberate ugliness is praised as an interesting experiment, as a new epoch in art, as courageous enterprise, and so forth. Nor is it enough to pass these things by, because there is such a thing as deceiving the multitude. It is our duty to condemn them for what they are, the negation of art, the foes of beauty. Nor shall we stand alone; for the noble tradition of English art is on our side.

John Street Theater, New York

The site of the entrance of the John Street Theater, the first building erected especially for dramatic performances on Manhattan Island, is now marked by a tablet, whose unveiling was celebrated by the Maiden Lane Historical Society on April 16.

It was in this theater that the first comedy by an American, written for America, was produced in the United States; it was "The Contrast," by Royall Tyler, a Boston professor.

Before this house was erected and opened in 1767, it is said that theatrical performances were given in a loft on the shore of East River. There was, too, a few years later, and also preceding the John Street house, a makeshift theater in Nassau Street, between John and Maiden Lane. But the John Street was the first theater constructed as such in the United States; and in this red wooden structure, some distance back from John Street, between Broadway and Nassau Street, many prominent players appeared during its 31 years of service.

A "Mr. Douglas" opened the theater on December 7, 1767, with "The Stratagem." During the British occupation of the city, in the War of the Revolution, the John Street became a Theater Royal, and its boards resounded to the clatter of amateur military players.

After the Revolution President Washington is said to have attended the theater frequently and ceremoniously, using a box over which the United States coat of arms was displayed.

From this theater, too, it is written that Lewis Hallam and John Henry sent out the first road tour company in the United States.

FARM AND SHOP

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

We had never had a shop on the mountain before. The egg van, on Tuesdays and Fridays, brought us sugar, baker's bread, and such like, and carried away our eggs. Bobby Mehigan, the driver, grew a little taciturn and less humorous when Frank Hearn came home from America, and began building a two-storied edifice across the yard from his mother's house. Frank was a "dark" man, and therefore said no word of his intentions. Nor did anyone venture to ask a question. But after a time we noted how he began to cart home flour and other staples from the mills. Then word flew round that we were to have a shop. Finally, two large barrels of "lamp oil" took up their sentry-like stand, one on each side of the new door, and we decided unanimously that a shop would be "real handy."

Yesterday evening, the flour bin finding itself empty, I took my way to Hearn's. All was dark and silent when I reached the shop. I knocked at the house door and Mrs. Hearn, looking more harassed than usual, opened it. She clutched a drake under one arm.

"A grain of flour, Miss?" she said dubiously, "Well, I'd be fit to get ye that. Kate went to the town, an' Frank went to the mill, an' I do be throng. Sure a farm's enough, I say, without a shop. There came a few looking for meal, an' I declare I was distracted—." She set down the drake, who promptly flew away. "Well, now!" she exclaimed, "Didn't I think I had him safe! Come out o' that, dog!" She hunted out two dogs, and shut the door, but they instantly hurled themselves upon it, and burst it open again. She then paddled across the street (or yard) to the shop, a lighted candle in her hand. As she opened the door, it blew out. "Musha, musha!" she murmured, "I wonder where Kate has the matches at all!" For a while she pawed round shelves and counter. "I have them," she announced, "Now where'd I lave the candle?" We pawed together, and I wondered vaguely if I should ever get my flour.

"It's in me hand all the time! Musha, musha," she said resignedly.

"F'what's that?"

There was a sudden stampede in the yard and three large pigs dashed past the door.

"O'r'ra! The pigs is out! I was in feeding them, an' I seen Mrs. McCarthy come in, an' it must be that I forgot to shut to the door. Musha, musha!" as she pursued them, "Did ye shut the gate?"

I had not shut it, and the thought spurred me; those pigs looked capable of doing 12 miles an hour! One squealed already far down the road. I caught and turned it at the bridge, and we raced back together, turning in the gate at a gallop. The yard was full of grunting and squealing.

"Shut to the gate, asthore, for the love of heaven," called Mrs. Hearn from the corner whence a pig had hurled her, "Musha, musha! sich an attack, on the sthreet!"

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Deputation Informed by General Smuts It Is Hoped to Bring in Private Bill This Session to Enfranchise Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—Lady Steele, the president of the Women's Enfranchisement Association of the Union, presented petitions bearing 54,500 signatures in favor of the enfranchisement of the women of the Union to General Smuts in the conference chamber of the House of Assembly. These petitions asked that the women of the Union should be enfranchised. By doing so the Union of South Africa would be brought into line with most of the civilized nations of the world.

They considered this a most fitting occasion to make their appeal, because the return of a general from a triumphant campaign used to be, and they thought still ought to be, signalized by a special act of grace. The enfranchisement of women of the Union from the disabilities which had been imposed upon them because of their sex, and the raising of them to a status of citizens, would be an act of grace and a worthy beginning to what they trusted was going to be a time of prosperity through united action, and would establish the government in justice and equity, and it would add another laurel to those which the Prime Minister already had won.

Mother Wit Needed

The government which denied to a young country like this, a country in the making, the assistance of the womanly feeling, experience and intellect of the nation, incurred a great responsibility, for as former President Wilson had said, "without the counsel of women, the rulers are only half wise." The problems which confronted the government were many and difficult of solution, but that was all the more reason why they should have recourse to the mother wit of the nation.

Lady Steele then presented to the Prime Minister a letter from the International Council of Women, in which the enfranchised women of 23 countries asked him to consider the appeal. "The eyes of the world," said Lady Steele, "are on South Africa at present, watching to see how the government is going to use its great opportunity. Do a splendid thing, give the women their freedom and enable them to help you to make South Africa the best country in the world."

General Smuts, in reply, said that this was a very impressive deputation. He supposed their object was to impress him and also to impress public opinion in South Africa. They had presented this petition to him on behalf of women's suffrage, which, he saw, was signed by 54,500 women of South Africa.

Combined Efforts Needed

"You need not make any effort to convince me about the rightness of your cause," said the Prime Minister. "I have been convinced long ago. I am one of those who for years was doubtful about this very grave issue, because it is quite possible to conceive many arguments against women's franchise, which have been used and exploited to the full, and years ago, when I was less experienced, I was impressed by the weight of those arguments, but I have come to recognise that those arguments do not weigh up against the tremendous force, not of argument, but of truth, which there is on the other side. I think the case for women's franchise has passed beyond the region of argument.

"If there is one matter which has been more emphasized than any other by the great events through which the world has passed during recent years, it is that women must bear their weight with men in the world if the world is to be righted again. The old man-made world, what has become of it? The old man-made world lies buried on the ruins of the battlefields of Europe, and if we want to see a better world, if we want to rise again from the ruin which we have ourselves inflicted on the world, then I am sure that resurrection will not be due merely to the efforts of men, but also to the combined efforts of men and women. Therefore, I am entirely in sympathy with the great object which you are here for today and with the cause which you are advocating.

Members Divided

"I think there is another very strong reason for the case you have made out for the participation of women in future in public affairs. The politics of the world are undergoing a very fundamental change. Social questions are coming to the fore much more than they have done in the past. We have in the past looked upon the task of politics as of a different character. When you look at social questions, questions of right living, right doing, right arranging of our order in life, then women have as important a say as, and perhaps a more important say in many respects than men have.

"The position is this—that in all parties you have numbers of earnest men in Parliament who are for women's franchise. You have in all parties also a number of men who are opposed to women's franchise; and, therefore, you can see that it would be eminently wrong and probably disastrous to make this a party question, and make the bill embodying this great reform a government bill. We were agreed at our conference that the measure should be brought forward before the House by a private member, so as to obtain the largest support possible from all sides of the House and so as not to run the risk of being looked upon as a party measure.

Hopes of Success

"I hope this bill will be forthcoming. So far as the government is concerned it is not united on this question. Governments seldom are united on big questions. On this question it is common cause that we are not united. Under these circumstances we have thought it best that this should be introduced as a private measure. The government is prepared as far as possible, with the exigencies of our parliamentary time, to help by giving time and otherwise. Those members of the government who, like myself, are in favor of this measure will help it, and see whether it is not possible to carry it through this session.

"For the rest, as I have said, you need not address your missionary enterprise to me, but address it to the country, and address it mostly to the women of this country. I think you will find that the men of this country are really more convinced and more prepared to give the franchise to women than probably the majority of women in this country are to receive it. I think you have made a great deal of progress, and if you continue to work along these lines, and look not merely to Parliament, but to the growing public opinion in this country, you are sure to succeed, and probably at an early date. I hope your efforts in this matter will meet with the success that they deserve."

CHERRY BLOSSOMS IN TOKYO

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo on a day in April. The day for viewing the cherry flowers. Yesterday they were only half out. Tomorrow they will be gone. Hark to the boisterous wind! "Hasten to the flower viewing, before I huddle the beauties away, lost forever to the laggards. Come now or come never!" My maid scuds along on her clogs, pushed by the wind. The baby shouts and digs his heels into his prancing steed. Which way? Yeddogawa? The banks of Yeddo River are lovely in cherry blossom season. Or the Botanical Gardens? Or templed Shiba Park? Or Kogane by the Jewel Pebble River? O Tei pleads for the Botanical Gardens. We go to Yeddogawa in the morning. In the afternoon O Tei has her way—she always has, this unobedient maid—and we go to the Botanical Gardens.

Yeddogawa is full of dancing boats. The little shallow turbid stream is in a great commotion. Why, this ditch is a river! Behold the rushing waves! The flat-bottomed boats leap, propelled by long bamboo poles. The navigators are boys, bare-legged from the thighs, with a sort of tunic caught and belted round the waist, barefooted or wearing straw sandals. There is a vista of misty-bright blue sky caught in a net of blossoms and branches where the cherry trees lean from either side and interlace their fingers as if holding hands for a game of London Bridge. A good wise man planted the trees there many years ago—a hundred years, maybe, or more—purposing to strengthen the river banks with the deep-reaching tenacious roots, cherishing, too, we may believe, a vision of a lovely bloom-bowered vista.

The river bank is thronged with people in their brightest spring dresses. Was ever a blue so blue as that girl's sash? Flame color and crimson and yellow, the whole gamut of purples and lavenders, mingle like strings of many colored jewels, brighter than flowers. Most of the people are on foot. Indeed the brightest and cheeriest go afoot and laugh and chatter freely. Those in jinrikishas are more sober-toned, as a rule. "Americana!" cries O Tei, suddenly, pointing to the opposite river bank, where I see a long, heavy carriage of antique build drawn by two horses, with four liveried footmen, two in front and two in the rear, to clear the road. This carriage is occupied, not by Americans, but by a Japanese family, two women in showy silk blouses and impossible hats, a gentleman just perceptible beneath his silk hat, a small boy clad in red plush with large white buttons. They are the narikin, or newly rich.

O Tei was right in preferring the Botanical Gardens. There is not one discordant note. No carriages within, not even a go-cart on the pebbled walks. We climb a gentle slope from the gateway to a plateau outspread under the soft light of the cherry blossoms. The falling petals touch my cheek like small fingers. There a solitary butterfly dances, fantastically, to the inaudible music. The air is full of unheard melodies, under the sakura. There is an almost imperceptible fragrance, perfume of the flower. There is another fragrance of the mellow earth. In the distance I behold a band of golden daffodils. And Wordsworth's poem repeats itself inevitably:

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When suddenly I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils.

An artist at his easel has caught the same glimpse of gold spilt between the clouds of bloom, and is making a little picture which we admire over his shoulder.

O Tei springs behind a cherry bole, nimble as a kitten. Baby follows suit, and around they go, tail and kitten. About the foot of the tree is a circle of green grass. They throw themselves headlong on it. Then up again and off for another tree. There are queer little sprites whirling under all the trees. Little girls in long plum-colored skirts, arm-pit high, which they wear over their flowery kimonos. They look like quaint dolls. Their hair is smoothly plaited, or hanging naturally, tied up from the forehead with a gorgeous bow of ribbon. They have wooden clogs on their feet. The babies, plenty of them tagging after their sisters, wear a little padded haori (coat), very gaudily flowered. Their heads are shaven, except for a top knot like some crested birds. Their elders are resting in a summer house near by. Thither we go. Thither all the children troop presently for a sweet cake and a tiny orange.

Pretty soon we start again, and presently we are in a shady grove, among thousands of tall slim bamboos. Tiny wild flowers glance up from the leaf mold, blue-eyed and starry-eyed little ones. We climb a winding pathway where stones set at irregular intervals serve as steps, we climb up and up to the very Castle of the Winds. We are almost blown off our feet when we reach the top. There, holding their skirts wide like sails, a group of little girls play they are ships in a storm and go careening and cavoorting, tacking and scudding, inviting shipwreck on the rocks, righting themselves again with little shrieks of laughter. Some have taken off their sashes and hold them to catch a bag of wind. Baby dashes into their midst and is thrown off his feet. They gather round him with cries of "kawaii koto" (dear baby), admire his golden curls and little fat hands. Nothing but the promise of seeing some "cunning ducks" will lure Baby from the spot. Down the other side of the hill we go to the edge of a pond where ducks are sitting amid the reeds. In a cage over another small pond are some beautiful specimens, brilliant feathered and small and plump. Baby pokes bits of leaves between the bars of the cage and the sociable little Japanese ducks eat from his hand. By the pond is a booth where a thriving business is done in "food for fishes." Special little biscuit, light as puff-balls, are sold to the people, who throw them on the water and watch for the fish to come and nibble. Sometimes a bunch of the biscuit tied together with a thread is flung from the end of a stick far out into the water. Then comes the fun of seeing the big carp jump out of the water and tug till one carries off the whole bunch.

Mercy on us, our carnival of spring is over and we are home again. We shall be glad to sleep tonight. But here comes O Tei, and kneels before me begging a boon. She says something about "teri, no tsuki," by which I understand that the moon is bright, and she makes a motion of her hands to indicate the whirling of the cherry blossoms. I know she longs to see the snow of blossoms under the moon. So I give permission for O Tei and our boy student, Hiro, to step out into the musical night.

"But," said my Japanese friend, "you should have gone to Sumida Gawa, not Yeddogawa, for the finest flower viewing. There, in the sparkling blue waters float clouds of bloom, clouds over and clouds under you, you as a mountain peak enwrapped in clouds, while against the adamantine gray walls near stand fantastically etched pines.

Reproduced by permission of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

"Blossoming Cherry Trees on the Banks of the Tamagawa," by Hiroshige

EYEWITNESS' VIEW OF RUSSIAN TERROR

Russian Refugee Gives Graphic Picture of the Condition of the Workers in the Donetz Basin Under Rule of Bolsheviki

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—So little is known about actual industrial conditions in Russia that the following very interesting letter sent to this country by an educated Russian, who has just escaped, may be of value as throwing light upon Soviet trade methods generally, and upon the situation in a very important part of Russia of which little is heard. The letter is dated February 2, 1921, and reads in part as follows:

"Let me describe in detail, the state of affairs in the Donetz Basin and in Kharkov, where I myself have been and about which I am, therefore, qualified to speak more than anyone else who may only know about it from hearsay. The Donetz Basin is almost entirely destroyed and there is no one to save it. The root of all the present evil lies in the fact that the chief managers of the Donetz Basin are Communists in the persons of hewers, workmen, master miners, and the like. Our engineers, who have spent so much energy in fitting up the mines and have given sufficient proof of their skill, are mere pawns obeying the absurd order of these Communists.

Forced to Work

"The engineers who have remained alive and who find themselves forced to work for the Soviets are morally and physically broken men, bereft of rights or means of self-defense, the terrorized and famished objects of derision and abuse. You can have no idea of the state of the men who are called upon to work for, and are constitutionally incapable of working under, the Soviet régime, just as you cannot imagine what we all looked like out there. All were starving and with neither clothes nor footwear. One's salary was about 6000 rubles a month, while a pound of the worst half-baked bread cost 600 rubles, a glass of milk 130 rubles, one pound of vegetable oil 4000 rubles, one pound of butter 6000 rubles, one egg 250 rubles, one pound salt 700 rubles, and so on, while our rations existed merely on paper. Just lately we received a daily ration of three-fourths of a pound of bread, but it was uneatable.

"One must live, and as I have already pointed out, one cannot do so on 6000 rubles. In spite of our being half starved, we in Kharkov needed from 160,000 to 180,000 rubles a month for our housekeeping expenses. Last winter we managed to store in a certain amount of wood fuel, but this year it was impossible to do so. The peasants charged 1300 rubles a pood (about 36 pounds) of moist logs, but we had no means to buy them. Moreover, it was useless to store fuel as it was sure to be mercilessly requisitioned by the Communists. Having placed their collaborators under such conditions, the Soviet authorities desire to restore the industry of the Donetz Basin. People simply cannot work, and the results are protraction and delays in the execution of even the most urgent tasks.

Many Pits Closed

"As already stated above, the Donetz Basin is completely in the hands of the master-miners, workmen and hewers. All the smaller pits are closed, only the large concerns are working. There is a "shock" group of 30 pits, which are supplied with all the technical material available. Unfortunately, there is almost none of it left, and the pits received about 10 per cent of their actual needs. A considerable number of large pits not included in the "shock" group are also closed, the boilers, electrical installation, and other material belonging to them, being brought away and distributed among the working concerns.

"The absence of bread and footwear has provoked several strikes, which were suppressed in a few days. The leaders were at once taken to the "Tche-Ka" and ruthlessly shot, because the Soviet Government does not tolerate any strikes. The position of Labor in Russia is appalling, and one may only wonder that workmen in Western Europe are endeavoring to establish this gruesome paradise in their own countries where the working man lives like a human being, is clothed and fed. I have spoken with Labor committees in the factories here; some of the members were Communists who could not and would not believe me. They think that all that is being said against the present state of affairs in Russia is untrue and is but a means of propaganda against the Soviet Government. Still it seems to me that such is impossible in this country and we shall never live to see it here."

SCOTS UNIVERSITY PROPOSAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The general council of St. Andrews University has agreed to the proposal to found a chair of French Language and Literature at St. Andrews University. At the present time there are two lectureships on these subjects, one at University College, Dundee, and one at St. Andrews. With the assistance of a lecturer, the new professor will cover both places. It is proposed to make use of a grant of £11,000 under the Carnegie Trust. At the meeting it was stated that this was an opportunity for some public-spirited gentleman to give to the university a sum that would raise the £11,000 to £15,000 or £20,000 and so make the endowment of the chair more adequate.

SHRINE CARD FOR PRESIDENT

TACOMA, Washington—Ellis Lewis Garretson, imperial potentate of the Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, is en route to Washington to give President Harding a gold life membership card in Afeil Temple, the local Shrine body, and to urge the President to pass his summer vacation in the northwest.

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WOMEN CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT

Many More Will Stand for Election to House of Commons Than in 1918, While Organization Will Be More Complete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The number of women who will stand for election to the House of Commons at the next general election will be much larger than it was in 1918 and the organization to secure their return is going to be more complete. Several of the women best known in public life were candidates in 1918 but not one of them was elected, and it was not until the by-election at Plymouth rather more than a year ago, that a woman entered the British Legislature. From the day of her return, Lady Astor has been anxious to see other women in the House, and her presence there has emphasized the importance of having women representatives, while the experience of the general elections has encouraged some of the women who have already stood to try again.

Some time ago the two chief women's organizations, the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship and the National Council of Women, set up a joint committee to consider the whole matter, to discover what women suitable for parliamentary life were willing to stand, where they would have the best chances of success, and how best to help them with money and with organization. It was also necessary to create a public opinion in favor of having women in Parliament, and under the auspices of various women's societies meetings have been held in many centers.

Official Approval

The whips of the different political parties have been interviewed and have given friendly consideration to the suggestion that women candidates should have their official approval. The joint committee will only support a candidate provided that she has sufficient experience in social movements, and knowledge of public affairs and is personally fitted for parliamentary life, while, of course, it is essential that she should be sound on feminist questions. Very few women could bear unaided the heavy cost of an election. A general fund is to be raised for this purpose and certain other help will be given, but the idea is that the detailed work in each constituency should be left to local organizations.

It is very difficult to find suitable women willing to stand, but the joint committee already has the names of 15, nine of whom have already been promised support in selected constituencies. Two of them as Independent Liberal candidates have been entertained at the National Liberal Club. The four prospective Independent Liberal candidates, who have already selected their constituencies, are all well known in their districts, and one of them, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, is one of the most brilliant of the younger leaders in the women's movement.

Attractive Speakers

The president of the National Council of Women, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, is willing to stand as a Coalition Liberal, and Miss Eleanor Rathbone, president of the National Union of Societies, has been invited by several women's organizations to contest a seat in Liverpool, where she has devoted herself for many years to public work, especially in the interests of women. Both these women have a great knowledge of affairs and are attractive speakers. Dame Helen Gwyne Vaughan, who was head of the Women's Royal Air Force, is one of the three who will stand as Coalition Unionists.

Mrs. Oliver Strachey, a brilliant woman who did a great work during the war in securing the employment of women and who is now with so many other women combating the influences that are trying to lower their status in industry, was an unsuccessful candidate at the last general election and means to try again. Miss Helen Fraser is another probable candidate, as is also Miss Chrystal Macmillan—both of them women with a wide international acquaintance. Miss Margaret Bondfield and Mrs. Philip Snowden have been selected by the Labor Party for two constituencies.

The question of the support to be given to women candidates came before the annual council of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship recently, when a very curious and instructive thing happened. The council was, of course, in favor of sending women to Parliament; the point about which there were two opinions was whether the candidates to whom its support was given should be expected to adopt explicitly the whole of the council's immediate program, that is to say its demand for the six most pressing reforms, or whether it would be enough that they should accept the general objects of the union. After a good deal of discussion it was decided that acceptable candidates must support the immediate program in its entirety.

Equality in Industry

One of the items in the immediate program is "equal pay for equal work and equality in industry and the professions." The council later on debated the exact interpretation to be given to the expression "equal pay for equal work," some of the leaders urging that they must demand the same pay for the same job, and others that they could only ask for equal pay for equal value. Each side declared that any interpretation other than the one it gave must mean closing many avenues of employment to women. The council finally decided by a majority that "equal pay" meant "the same wage for the same job."

Later it discovered that as at least two of the candidates it was most anxious to support would not be able to accept this interpretation, they would not be able to give full support to the immediate program. The delegates were dismayed at the discovery, and after some discussion it was decided that the only thing to do was to rescind the previous day's resolution and make support of a candidate dependent on her general acceptance of the union's objects. The new resolution was carried by more than a two-thirds majority. The experience was rather unfortunate, but it will have its value because it will make people realize that a candidate's character and general aim are more important than her rigid acceptance of a creed.

MR. CHURCHILL'S VISIT TO EGYPT PUZZLING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—The recent visit of Mr. Churchill, the new Colonial Secretary, to Egypt, must have puzzled many if not all the political busybodies of Cairo. Arriving at a time when one of the most important political events in the history of Egypt is shaping, he should, according to their views, have been providing the native papers with much sensational copy concerning his political doings. On the contrary, however, he appears to have been most remarkable as an eluder of interviewers and reporters and as a very studious sketcher. The Egyptian certainly takes himself most seriously, and it must therefore have been rather humiliating to find that evidently a paint-box and block seemed to interest the Colonial Secretary even more than the discussion of Egypt's political status, present and future.

After a very short stay he has now gone to Palestine, where the problems of the mandate for that country and the Arab question will be seriously studied on the spot. To compensate it for any disappointment Mr. Churchill's reticence may have caused, the Egyptian public has maintained its interest in politics by inundating the new Premier, Adly Geghen Pasha, with congratulations on the new policy to be introduced by his ministry, generally by means of vociferous deputations, not the least audible by any means being a bevy of small school girls, who shrilly demanded "complete independence." It is noteworthy that in these demonstrations Egyptian women have figured prominently—a sign of their growing emancipation.

PARLIAMENTARIANS MAY RESTART WORK

Interparliamentary Union Hopes to Hold Meeting This Year in Switzerland—Work May Prove of Benefit to League

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—Recently another important international organization has removed to the city of John Calvin—the Interparliamentary Union. In 1909 its seat was transferred from Berne to Brussels, but soon after the outbreak of the world war it was changed to Christiania, the capital of Norway. Mr. Lange, the secretary of the union, considered it to be his chief task to prevent the union from being threatened with dissolution, owing to the members belonging to the various countries then at war.

Naturally the union could not do much during the war, but it succeeded in formally keeping up its previous unity so that in the course of the current year the union will be in a position to resume its old functions in full; and the proposed revision of its rules will probably enable it to contribute more than any other private organization to aid the Assembly of the League of Nations.

The executive committee of the union has now summoned a meeting of the council on which every country's interparliamentary group is represented by two members. The sitting will be held here in the League's palace, and it will be chiefly occupied with preparations for the nineteenth conference, which was to have met at Stockholm when war broke out in August, 1914. As soon as peace was restored the Swedish group renewed its invitation, but on account of the opposition of the Belgian and French groups no conference was held in 1919 and 1920. These groups refused any cooperation with the German members as long as the German group did not volunteer to offer excuses for its country's attitude during the war.

Propaganda for Peace

Another item of importance on the agenda of the forthcoming council meeting is the motion of the union's reorganization commission that in future the interparliamentary conferences no longer be accessible to every member of the union, but only to a limited number of the delegates of the national groups. The commission puts forward the following arguments in favor of this change:

Up to 1913, and particularly during the first few years of the union's existence (it was founded in 1889), the annual conferences were chiefly devoted to general propaganda for peace and arbitration. In course of time the union did more practical work by preparing drafts of agreements on special problems. Naturally, the debates on these drafts did not always result in unanimity; voting became a necessity in such cases, and sometimes the outcome of the divisions was more or less uncertain. As a matter of course, the local group of the country in which the conference happened to meet enjoyed a much more numerous representation than the other groups and was, therefore, able to influence the votings to an undue degree—with the inevitable result that they were far from showing the real attitude of the union's world-wide membership toward the subjects under discussion.

This drawback would be attended by grave consequences in future with a view to the creation of the League of Nations and at the annual meeting of its Assembly. As long as that Assembly is not made up on democratic lines the conferences of the Interparliamentary Union could render a very signal service to the cause of international peace by voicing the opinion of the world's legislators on questions dealt with by the League. For this reason the resolutions of the interparliamentary conference must be made independent of haphazard local conditions.

Already in pre-war times single members of the union had suggested various changes in its organization, but the time for their adoption had evidently not arrived. Recently, however, a reorganization commission, composed of Lord Weardale, the union's president; Senator LaFontaine of Brussels, chairman of the International Peace Bureau; Dr. Fock, president of the second Dutch Chamber; Mr. Horst, a Norwegian M. P., and Mr. Lange, carefully studied the matter and submitted to the Interparliamentary Council a number of important alterations, which are the more interesting as they might also be made the bases of the composition of a future "parliament of the world."

Equality of Nations

Every national group, it is proposed, should have the right, in accordance with the ideal of equality of all countries, to delegate two members to the annual conference. Besides, each group will be entitled to one delegate for every 2,000,000 inhabitants, with the restriction of big states to one for every 10,000,000 beyond the 15 for the first 30,000,000. Further, additional delegates, ranging from one to four, should be accorded to every group whose nation's trade exceeds the amount of 100 gold francs per inhabitant. Lastly, a certain number of extra delegates is to be awarded according to the percentage of legislators of a country belonging to the national interparliamentary group, a large membership being entitled to an additional one or two delegates, while a small one may have its number reduced.

The adoption of this scheme would entitle the United States to 25 delegates. Great Britain and Germany would follow with 22 each, France and Japan with 21, Italy 19, Belgium 11, Holland and Spain 10, Denmark and Sweden 9, Norway, Canada, and Australia 8, Portugal 7, while Switzerland would occupy the last place with only 6 delegates. Thus it will be readily understood that it is not a question of mere administration, but of creating a standard of composition for the use of future League assemblies as well as the Interparliamentary conferences. For this reason the council's next sitting is being looked forward to with considerable interest.

WAGE PROBLEM ON THE ENGLISH FARM

Attempted Reduction Will Meet Opposition, Though Farmers Cannot Pay Present Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMWORTH, England—Among the many farming problems which at present are calling for readjustment in England, one of the most urgent questions is that concerning the wages which should be paid for agricultural labor. The cost of living is falling, and whereas in other industries this state of affairs will automatically cause a decline in wages, it appears likely that any direct attempt to reduce the agricultural laborer's wage will be met with strong opposition.

On the other hand, it is perfectly certain that, in view of the general slump in the price of agricultural produce, the farmer cannot afford to continue paying the present price for his labor. The minimum wage at which he is now allowed to engage labor is about three times the figure that was usual in pre-war days. Moreover, the laborer's hours are now substantially reduced and overtime rates have thus to be paid in addition to the current wage for certain classes of work.

Insufficient Labor

As a result, in many cases the farmer has been forced, for financial reasons, to maintain his farm with an insufficient supply of labor. The fact that the condition of many farms during the war deteriorated owing to lack of labor, renders the present situation still more serious. With a view to reducing their labor bills, farmers have laid down grass fields which otherwise would have remained arable. If the supply of home-grown wheat is to be maintained, and farms are to be kept in good condition, it is essential that the farmer should be able to obtain the necessary labor at a reasonable price.

It is not difficult to appreciate the attitude of the agricultural laborer. For years before the war he had had to work long hours for a miserably low wage. The value of his work had never been properly appreciated until war conditions rendered the food scarcity acute. It was felt that in order for the maximum output of food to be realized, it was necessary that the working conditions of the laborer should be improved. As a result, not only were his wages vastly increased but his hours were considerably shortened.

Shorter Hours Unpopular

In view of the excellent prices then attainable for his produce, the farmer, as a rule, did not grudge the laborer his increased wage. The shortening of the hours of labor, however, was never popular with the farmer and in many cases even the laborer was not anxious for the change. Undoubtedly the shortening of working hours has resulted in magnifying considerably the difficulties of farming in England.

The reform was certainly made in all sincerity with a view to improving the lot of the agricultural worker. It was, however, a hasty step taken without proper regard for farming conditions. It is useless to attempt to organize agricultural labor on "factory" lines. There is so much enforced idleness on a farm owing to rain and frost, that it is essential that no time is lost when suitable weather conditions prevail. The agricultural laborer fully recognizes this fact. It is largely for this reason that the shortening of the hours of his working week was not received by him with any great enthusiasm. He realizes further that his own welfare must always depend upon the success of his employer.

Reduction Inadvisable

The laborer, however, naturally regards with horror any suggestion of reducing his wages to anything approaching their pre-war level; thus to attempt any direct reduction of his weekly wage would not be advisable at present. The farmer and public must recognize that in future the laborer must be paid a wage substantially higher than one merely compensating him for the increased cost of living.

In this connection, the results of conducting farm labor on the copartnership system will be carefully watched. Until this system, however, has been more widely tried and becomes recognized as a practical solution of the wages problem, the first step advisable would be to increase the laborer's working hours. In this way, the farmer would not only be relieved of the financial burden of his overtime wages bill, but his difficulties in organizing the work of his farm would be considerably lessened.

Moreover, were such a step taken, no great opposition would likely be met with from the laboring community, which, generally speaking, realizes the difficult position of the farmer in England today. The adoption of such a course would also indirectly tend to enable the farmer to meet the demand of the public for cheaper milk and bread.

LACK OF FUNDS MAY CLOSE IRISH MINES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The question recently raised in Parliament by Sir Maurice Dockrell, regarding the Glendalough lead mines, met with an evasive response from Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Chief Secretary. Sir Maurice, referring to an agreement made between the Glendalough Mines Company, and the Ministry of Munitions, said that in July, 1919, when there was still a shortage of lead, the ministry undertook to grant a loan of £10,000 in order to increase the output; but that only half that sum was paid down, the second moiety being still withheld.

Sir Maurice, accordingly, asked for the fulfillment of the agreement, upon which Sir Hamar referred him to the Ministry of Mines. This had already been done, said Sir Maurice, but he had received no satisfaction, and the mine had had no choice but to close down for lack of funds. In a letter of last November from the Mines Department, it was stated that the results of the Glendalough Mine did not justify further expenditure; and in a later communication this department endeavored to excuse itself by accusing the Glendalough company of not fulfilling certain conditions. The company responded, denying the allegation, and proved that good ore was being obtained, that the mine was developing satisfactorily, and that there was no excuse for not completing the loan.

In defense of his contention that the industry should be supported, Sir Maurice stated in Parliament that 40,000 tons of dressed lead ore had been produced from this mine, which was accountable for 83 per cent of the total amount of lead procured in Ireland during the past 60 years. Sir Maurice, who is the Unionist member for South Dublin, is of the opinion that the lack of official interest now shown must be attributed to the fact that the government can at present obtain lead from Spain and other countries, and that, therefore, they have no further interest in helping an Irish industry which gave them all the support possible under war conditions. He has, however, no intention of allowing the matter to drop without making a further effort to obtain justice.

AUTOMOBILE REVENUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—Revenue from fees from automobile registration in the State of Maine for the first third of 1921 shows an increase of $217,544 over the total for the corresponding period last year. Licenses have been issued to 48,201 operators since the first of the year.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Parisian Comments

In the throes of an icy spring, new toilettes lie timidly hidden in wardrobes, waiting for the first sun which shall call them forth. Meanwhile costly fur coats, which look as if they had not weathered the winter in their perfection, are seen about, covering diaphanous dresses which suggest more clement weather. Neat tailor-made costumes are also much worn, always inconspicuous and discreet.

It needs no end of imagination and most accurate judgment to foresee the necessities of climate and occasion so long ahead. In the great emporiums where silks and satins lie heaped up upon the counters, it is a rather interesting task to choose among so many patterns, suitable and becoming combinations.

In the quest of an opera cloak for a tall dark woman, a rich shade of violet was chosen, and to line this a beautiful shade of mole-colored georgette. On the georgette, embroidered at regular intervals, was a large design in gold, with a little relief of bright embroidery. The whole will bright embroidery. The whole composes a perfectly regal cloak, and will be serviceable withal.

An unusual and particularly smart suit was seen, of the new black poplinette, the rather long jacket braided with silk braid. When the jacket was removed there was a draped jumper of black satin, with revers of gray georgette a wide band of the same material edging the short sleeves. The lining of the jacket was in the same delicate shade of gray satin and had an upstanding collar lined with the new wooly trimming dyed the exact shade of gray to match. The hat belonging to this harmonious ensemble was of black straw turned up with gray georgette and a long gray fringe which fell over the eyes as a sort of veil. Quite the prettiest hat seen lately was of black satin turned up in front with a wide sweep and a draped crown fastened with two pearl and diamond pins.

Large straw hats are very generally worn with scarcely any trimming. Anything and everything is the fashion in headgear as in every department of attire: One afternoon will show hundreds of different hats and all come within the radius of the accepted mode.

A young girl debutante, getting her outfit for the London season, has ordered some pretty and suitable dresses, no easy task here, by the way, where the young girl is not especially catered for. There are two pretty evening frocks: the one of apricot taffeta over a lace skirt, the "tablier," or apron, forming a point back and front, the lace appearing again in the sleeves and upper part of the evening bodice. To complete this, a large flower at the waist of palest blue.

Another evening dress is of white satin and silver net, a plain panel of the satin back and front, revealing the skirt of silver net, and a long trail of silver flowers completing the whole. This dress was designed to wear at one of the London courts, and was remarkably young and girlish. The same girl had a simple little coat dress of dark blue gabardine over a skirt of red satin, visible only at the sides, and there was a red girdle to match. This mixture of red and blue is very popular for young people at the moment, and most becoming. To wear with this was a very original hat of mole-gray satin having a wreath of flowers and berries repeating the red of the dress and introducing a novel shade of orange. Also an afternoon dress was of brown taffeta and net, with a large crinoline hat of brown to match.

Nowadays not one woman in twenty looks what used to be called "tidy," rather is it the present day fashion to appear as if the clothes, however expensive they may be, had been carelessly put on. This is the last word in "chic" and is remarkably well achieved by the young.

New coats to succeed fur ones are beginning to put in an appearance; a very pretty one was seen in a pale shade of brown, stitched with a darker shade, and a very large collar of squirrel made it comfortable wear in early spring. Worn with this a bright brown straw hat trimmed with uncurled brown feathers, one feather drooping over one ear gracefully.

Black velvet hats, always becoming, will be worn again this year, with long white heron trimmings; for the ever popular black and white dresses a velvet hat is a useful adjunct. A black satin underdress was made to serve two purposes, over it was a tunic of black lace to be worn alternately with a tunic of white lace. A further variation of the same note was produced by an underdress of white satin over which either tunic would look well, so that altogether four different costumes were available by this arrangement.

Black satin coats and capes, some lined in pale shades of gabardine, and some not lined at all but stitched with a color, are practical and becoming. They bridge over the moment, every year more prolonged, between the fur coat epoch and the dress "en taille" as it is called here, which means without a jacket. There are also some pretty dark blue cloth paletots thickly embroidered in soft shades, which look well.

Easily Grown Climbers for Town Gardens

By a careful choice the amateur gardener may have clematis in flower from spring to late autumn. All the clematis family will grow in any good garden soil, though they like an admixture of lime rubble. Clematis Montana is the first to flower; it will cover all in any position, but shows greater beauty when climbing over a summerhouse or half cut down stumps of trees than if trained to a wall or fence. Clematis Flammula blooms in the autumn. Clematis Paniculata flowers in July, and remains in bloom a long time; it is very like Clematis Flammula, but with larger flowers. Clematis Vitalba, traveler's joy, or old man's beard, flowers profusely in June and is even more decorative in September and October, with its misty gray seed vessels. These are all easily grown from a cutting or rooted layer, or more quickly grown from a small plant.

The Jackmanni Clematis family are equally hardy, very handsome, and fast growers; Clematis Jackmanni, the oldest of the family, with its large, purple, velvety flowers, is the one most commonly seen. Madame Grange and Madame Hope, pale mauve, are handsome members of the same family. They flower on the new wood and do better if cut down every autumn to a few feet from the ground.

The Pyracantha, known as fiery thorn, is beautiful through the year, with its dark green shining foliage, its sheets of white flower in spring and dense clusters of brilliant scarlet berries in autumn. It is often grown as a bush, but forms an admirable close climber, and does well in sun or shade, and requires next to no pruning. It is easily propagated from cuttings put into a cold frame in the autumn.

Kerria Japonica, with its gaudy orange-yellow flowers is a fast grower and does best against a wall. It is quite indifferent to soil, and only needs to have the weak or half-decayed shoots cut away in the autumn. The well-known fragrant white jasmine will grow anywhere, and in any sort of soil, but it prefers a semi-shady position. Jasmine Revolutem is not very well known, but should be much more grown than it is; it has very handsome foliage and a great wealth of yellow flowers. The jasmine family want no pruning, only the weak shoots removing in the autumn. The lemon-scented verbena will do well on a warm wall if given a little protection in the winter, such as a good heap of leaves over the roots and sprigs of bracken stuck in and out between the sprays, or, to make doubly sure, it may be tied up in straw and sacking. It is worth while taking some little trouble to preserve it, as it forms the most deliciously fragrant wall climber possible. A small pot plant bought for a trifling sum will, in two or three years, grow into quite a large wall tree. It bears quantities of delicately scented white flowers, but its great charm lies in the fragrance of its leaves. It is also very easily grown from cuttings.

Dutchman's pipe is a rapid grower. The flowers are not remarkable; they are small and pink and the foliage is handsome. It is easily grown from cuttings. Tropiolum Speciosum, or flame flower, is very handsome with its scarlet blossoms. It likes a shady position, requires no pruning, and can be propagated by dividing the roots in the autumn.

Polygonum Baldschunanicum, a climbing knot weed, is not nearly well enough known; it will do well in sun or shade, in any sort of soil. From June until the middle of September its delicate masses of lavender-tinted white flowers are a wonderful sight. It is a very rampant grower but its growth is so light it does not harm any other climber it may happen to overgrow. It takes two years to establish its long tap roots, and likes plenty of room in which to throw out its 20 feet long shoots. It is grown from cuttings or rooted layers, but it is more quicky started by buying a small plant. It requires no attention beyond the occasional thinning of the overexuberant growth. It is so exquisite in its flowering season, and so easy of culture, that it is difficult to understand why it is not widely grown. It is scentless, but as a rapidly made and decorative screen it has not its equal.

New notes in spring costumes

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Early Spring Fashions

An attractive suit recently seen is illustrated on the left above. It is of tricotine, bound with grosgrain ribbon. An unusual design is made with self colored silk on the collar, cuffs, and around the bottom of the loose box coat. The bottom of the skirt is bound with the same ribbon.

In the center is shown a cape of the popular knit cloth, with an angora collar extending down the front to the hem. Natural camels hair, beige, or bright colors such as poppy red, flame or orange are attractive colors for sport wear.

A knit cloth suit is practical in sport colors of henna, flame, etc., bound with darker or contrasting shades of the same cloth.

A Different Shoe Bag

A recent gift to one woman was a very out-of-the-ordinary shoe bag, designed to hold six pairs of shoes and the stockings to match. It was originally intended to protect the contents of one's trunk from danger of stains from the shoe polish, but may be taken out of the trunk and hung on a hook in the closet when the trunk is unpacked.

The bag is made in two sections, each four feet long and nine inches wide. These are attached to a bracelet of jade-colored agate, such as are obtainable in the Japanese stores. Each section of the bag holds three pairs of shoes and has a smaller pocket at the top—the shoe pockets being 12 inches deep.

In using the bag in a trunk, or suitcase, the shoes may be packed around the outside and soft, crushable things inside the circle formed by the shoe bag, which being eight feet long when spread out, will fit itself into the corners of the trunk and solve one of the big problems of packing. Arriving at one's destination, the bag may be taken out of the trunk, hung on a hook, and one has at hand all one's shoes and their matching hosiery.

One and one-third yards of yard-wide cretonne will make such a bag. Divide the cretonne into two pieces of equal size (18 by 48 inches), and hem the pieces lengthwise. Then fold lengthwise, close the top and bottom, and stitch crosswise to form four compartments, each nine inches by twelve. Then stitch along the side that has been hemmed, half closing the pockets. A six inch opening is plenty large enough to accommodate a shoe, and each pocket will hold one pair, if they are put in separately.

It will strengthen the top of the bag, which bears the weight of its contents when hung up, if several rows of stitching are run across an inch or so from the top. Lay the sections together so that the openings are on the same side, and attach the bracelet to the tops in three or four places by whipping over the bracelet with embroidery floss to match the cretonne. The stitches should go into the material at least a quarter of an inch, for when filled with six pairs of shoes, the bag is quite heavy.

The Proper Care of Rugs

By caring properly for one's rugs, they will not only give one better service but they will retain the appearance of looking new and fresh for a much longer period. Beating and shaking rugs is very hard on them and much of this sort of thing should be avoided. The beating is hard on the texture and in time will weaken the rug. If one's rugs are beginning to get thin or worn, very often during the beating process the weave becomes loosened, the threads break and a hole appears. If for some reason the rugs must be beaten, do so on the grass. First, lay an old bed spring on the grass and then the rug on the springs. One can clean rugs very quickly this way and it is not very hard on them.

Shaking the rugs tears the fringe, loosens up the bindings, tears out the corners, and the strain of shaking them up and down weakens the threads and often the weight and strain causes them to snap and break. It is also a mistake to allow rugs to snap and whip in the wind, thinking that much of the dirt and dust will be removed in this way. It takes too much out of the rugs and but very little dirt is removed. It is better to hang them on the line to air on a clear, still day and give them a thorough sweeping with a good stiff broom.

What to Use in Cleaning Rugs—A broom is very hard on rugs and should be used sparingly. There is nothing that will clean a rug as well as a vacuum cleaner. If one gets the right kind they are not hard on rugs. By using a carpet sweeper and a vacuum cleaner one will find that their rugs will last a much longer period than where a broom is used constantly in keeping them clean. One advantage about the vacuum cleaner is that it sucks up the fine dirt and dust from the rugs and floors that cannot be reached with a broom or a carpet sweeper. It is this sort of dirt and dust that cut and grind away the nap of rugs.

Reserve the work of the vacuum cleaner for cleaning days and use the carpet sweeper in between times.

Holes, Rips and Thin Places—Rugs that have been in use for some time should be carefully watched for thin places which may break unless reenforced as soon as discovered. Rips come readily in rugs that have been in use for some time, and as soon as these appear, they should be sewed up with good strong thread or warp. To reenforce weak places in a rug, place a piece of canvas underneath the weak spot. Baste or pin it down and then sew it into place with good strong thread, using the buttonhole stitch.

Mend holes before they get large. This is not easy to do, but can be done very successfully. The best thing to use for this work is Scotch yarn or threads from an old carpet or rug. Darn the hole full of the yarn or thread until it is made entirely strong again.

How to Mend a Hole—When a hole is to be mended, no matter how small or large, place a piece of material as nearly like the rug as possible underneath the hole, cutting away as many loose threads and ragged edges as one can, without making the hole any larger. One can often get pieces from the dealer for this purpose as he often has old samples that are out of date. Then darn the smaller holes full of yarn, buttonhole stitch the edges down to the patch.

For large holes, one can only put on a patch and buttonhole stitch the edges down to the patch. But even at that it can be done and, with a small rug placed over it, one can often make a rug wear a season or two longer or do for a porch rug to use on stormy days or during bad weather.

How to Sweep Rugs—In sweeping a rug, if with a broom, a carpet sweeper or a vacuum cleaner, always go with the nap of the rug, that is, the way it lays. Going against the nap, one breaks off more or less of the threads in the nap. Do not sweep or clean new rugs at once as it is better to let the "pile" pack down for about two weeks. If this is done, the rug will wear a much longer period. In using a broom to sweep off a rug, do not use the up and down motions or back and forth but sweep with the nap and then crossways. This will prevent breaking any of the threads or driving fine dirt deep into the weave.

Keeping Rugs Clean Is Important—Cleanliness is also essential in lengthening the wear of one's rugs. Do not let a stain or a grease spot go until some convenient time to remove it or allow any dirt or grime to be ground into the rugs. It is the fine dirt and sand that cuts down the nap. Remove all crumbs or buttered particles or bits of candy from the rugs as soon as they are dropped. If this is not done, spots will soon appear.

Be sure that the colors are fast in the rugs before attempting to remove stains with soap and water. Many stains can be removed with just clear water and soft cloths and a sponge. Take for instance, milk, cream, blood, candy, dirt and mud. Just keep rinsing and changing the water until no evidence of the stain shows in the water or on the rug. Use a soft cloth to finish wiping the rug.

Grease spots often yield to water and a good reliable naptha soap or any reliable preparation that one uses for removing grease spots from clothing.

Ink stains can be easily removed by washing the spots instantly with sweet milk. Use a cupful at a time and apply it with a sponge saturated with milk to the dripping point. As fast as the cupful of milk is darkened by the squeezings of the sponge, throw it away and get a fresh supply. When no more ink can be sopped up and the milk remains white after each immersion of the sponge, wash the wet spot on the rug in the same way, with clear cold water. Wipe as dry as possible with a soft cloth and then cover the spot with cornstarch. Let it remain on the rug for three days, then brush out.

Another method of removing grease spots is to place heavy sheets of brown wrapping or blotting paper over and underneath the spot and apply a moderately warm flatiron and keep moving the iron and paper about until all the grease has been removed. Never use a hot iron as it will cook the grease into the rug. Another method for very stubborn spots of grease is to cover the spot with fuller's earth, rubbing it well into the nap, and then dampen with a little turpentine. Cover with brown wrapping paper and let it remain for two days, then brush up. If the spot is not entirely gone, repeat until there is no trace of the grease left.

Gum, tar, pitch and sticky flypaper will yield to gasoline. But one must be very careful or there will be a ring, and in order to guard against this, always work from the edge to the center of the spot. This avoids having a ring. Place a pad of clean cloth under that portion of the rug and apply enough of the gasoline to loosen up the nap and work out the tar or whatever is to be removed.

There is also a very reliable soap that is made especially for cleaning rugs and for removing just ordinary spots that appear on the rugs. Directions come with each bar of soap, telling one just how to use it.

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"Made in Southern California" Recipes

The distinctive recipes of southern California are foreign ones—all brought from somewhere else. This is because the warm climate has attracted a cosmopolitan population from many parts of the United States and of the world. In Los Angeles one can eat chop suey or noodle soup in several places besides Chinatown, a foreign flavored table d'hote at a number of Italian cafés, and Spanish tamales at many restaurants outside of Sonoratown. Indeed, nearly every variety is served at cafeterias of which Los Angeles boasts "the largest in the world"! Then there are, as in many other large cities, the French bakers who excel with French bread and pastries, the Holland Dutch bakers who specialize with cakes of every description, and numerous delicatessens which serve, among other goodies, a delicious potato salad that can never be exactly duplicated at home.

The more modern recipes for canning, only, are apt to be original with the native American resident.

The Spanish-Mexican settlers, perhaps, have influenced southern California cooking most. Their liberal use of both olives and olive oil has crept into almost every southern California home, and now the thrifty housewife in many parts of the country dresses her salad with oil, quite commendably, for the combination of olive oil with fresh green stuff is an ideal one.

When the tourist first samples Spanish cookery his first and only impression of it is apt to be, "Hot!" This is due to the frequent use of chili peppers or chili sauce. The heat, however, of Spanish recipes can be diminished (to be more acceptable to the American palate) according to the way the sweet chili pepper is used. If all the seeds, which are the hot part, are removed, the dish the chilis are used in will be very mild. Chili sauce, which is used with many recipes, such as meat dishes, beans, and enchiladas (corn pancakes) is made quite a variety of ways. But a simple, satisfactory recipe is this:

Chili Sauce—Use the Mexican chili, which is the sweet red pepper. Whether fresh or dried, heat the peppers hot for about three minutes. Then soak in water. Put the wet pulp through a meat grinder (the Spanish way was to pound in a stone mortar) and then put through a fine sieve to remove the skin. Remove as many seeds as desired to take away the "hotness" and add 1 tablespoonful of vinegar, a little salt and fry in butter. The sauce is then ready to combine with meat, fish, rice, cheese, or vegetables.

Frijoles—Frijoles are large brown Mexican beans about twice the size of the navy bean. They are very rich, and obtainable now in many American markets. To cook them properly they must, like Boston baked beans, be cooked for at least 12 hours. However, they should be boiled, rather than baked, for this length of time. They are then ready to eat as they are, or be warmed over, or fried with hot fat, such as salt pork or bacon, or chili sauce, tomatoes, or cheese. The more they are heated over, the better they become.

Enchiladas—Make thin corn meal pancakes and dip them in hot chili sauce which has just been freshly fried. Lay next on a hot platter and dress with a thick covering of raw onion chopped fine, grated cheese and ripe olives stoned and cut in halves. Pour over this more of the hot Chili sauce and set in a hot oven several minutes and serve at once. Cut like a layer cake.

Orange Salad—Peel and dice 5 ripe, juicy oranges and dress with the following: 2 tablespoonfuls finely chopped mint leaves, 2 tablespoonfuls powdered sugar, 1 tablespoonful lemon juice, and 2 tablespoonfuls orange juice. Chill on ice and serve with a ring of currant jelly through which is thrust a sprig of mint. This is especially nice to serve with chicken, turkey, or wild fowl.

Avocado Salad—Cut a ripe avocado (alligator pear) in half and dice the meat. Mix with equal portions of chopped celery, lettuce and pimento. Season with salt and pepper and replace in empty avocado shell. Garnish with stuffed olives and slices of lemon and serve.

Tuna Salad—Use the finest grade of canned tuna to avoid having any of the dark, coarser meat of the fish. Mix one-third chopped celery with two-thirds tuna. Dress with boiled salad dressing rather than any containing oil, as the fish is oily, itself. Serve on crisp blanched lettuce and garnish with olives, pimento strips or lemon.

Grapefruit Salad (A nice luncheon fruit cocktail)—Scoop out half of a ripe, juicy grapefruit, leaving a handle of the fruit. Remove all tough white skin from the fruit pulp and sugar well and let it stand six hours or more to thoroughly absorb it. Then add peeled Malaga grapes, fresh or Maraschino cherries. Dress with either French or mayonnaise dressing, replace in fruit basket for each person and garnish with either a grape, cherry or walnut meat.

Grapefruit with Oysters—Scoop out half a ripe, juicy grapefruit and cut the pulp into small bits. Cut 3 good sized raw oysters into 2 or 3 pieces and mix with the fruit pulp. Add salt and pepper, 2 tablespoonfuls of chopped celery, garnish with a small celery stalk and serve ice cold.

Grapefruit Jelly—Slice medium sized ripe grapefruit into very thin slices with a sharp knife. Let soak 24 hours in cold water to cover well. Boil 15 minutes and then strain juice from pulp. Add sugar in equal measurement to the liquid drained off, then boil 45 minutes and fill glasses.

Candied Grapefruit Peel—Remove the peel from 4 grapefruit in 4 neat sections. Cut out as much as possible of the bitter white skin lining. Cover with cold water, boil and drain. Do this three times to eliminate bitterness. When soft, cut the skin into long, thin strips and cook in a sirup made of ½ cup water boiled previously with ½ cup sugar. After the strips have cooked 5 minutes in the sirup, drain and dip in powdered sugar. Let harden. This is a dainty after-dinner confection, or pretty to put in boxes of homemade candy.

Orange Marmalade—Peel and slice 1 dozen oranges and ½ dozen lemons. Mix with 14 glasses of water. Stand 24 hours, boil ½ hour and then let stand another 24 hours. Measure and add 1½ tumblers of sugar to 1 tumbler of juice. Then boil until the desired thickness.

Guava Jelly—Wash and slightly mash the guavas. Add just enough water so they will not catch in the kettle. Cook until all the juice possible is extracted; strain and add the juice of 1 lemon for each pint of guava juice. Boil 15 minutes and then add measure for measure of sugar. Boil five minutes or until it jells when tried, and pour into jelly glasses. This is a very thick, heavy jelly.

Raisin Cake—Cook until soft and tender 1½ cups of raisins with ½ cup of water. Cream ¼ cup of shortening, preferably butter, with ¾ cup of sugar. Add 1 egg well beaten and 1½ cups of flour into which has been sifted 1 teaspoonful each of baking powder and soda, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon and ½ teaspoonful nutmeg. Mix as thin as possible with ½ cup of raisin water. Add the cooked raisins, dredging with flour and 1 cup of chopped walnut meats. Bake in a loaf tin 25 minutes in a moderate oven.

Fig Pudding—Sift 1 teaspoonful of soda and 1 of cinnamon into 3¼ cups of flour. Chop 1 cup of suet through it and add 1 cup milk, 2 well-beaten eggs, 1 cup molasses, and 1 pint chopped figs dredged in flour. Steam five hours and serve with lemon sauce.

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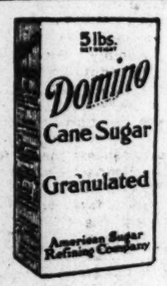

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A PICTURE OF THE HUNGARY OF TODAY

Writer Shows Profiteers Reveling in Luxury While the Intellectuals Eke Out Scant Existence in Humble Forms of Work

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria — Just as in Vienna, in Paris, London, Berlin and Warsaw, the war profiteers are flourishing in Budapest. Men who in peace times were glad to earn 100 crowns a month are now wealthy—riding in their carriages and motor cars, maintaining expensive households with troops of servants, and giving dinner parties costing anywhere from 20,000 to 100,000 crowns.

A former elevator boy in a big store in the Andrassy utcza (avenue) made a fortune out of shoe soles and shoe cream. Now he has a villa on the fashionable Schwabenberg. His wife is the daughter of a cab driver who became a millionaire through horse dealing. The one-time elevator boy is now a member of two of the best clubs in Budapest and has a box at the opera every night.

Against such people are the middle classes, professors, teachers, journalists, judges and bank clerks, who cannot get meat once a week and whose clothes are threadbare and even often worn to tatters, so that one takes them for beggars. The middle classes are on the brink of ruin. It is already well known that 50 per cent of their children have left off going to school and are working for their living in various businesses and trades. They are continuing their studies in the evening so as to be able to pass their examinations at the end of the school year.

The Lot of the Educated

Professors, teachers, bookkeepers and salesmen are acting as agents and canvassers in their spare hours. In one of the principal cinemas, the ticket seller is a high bank official, and the pianist a professor of physical culture, who wears a wig to conceal his identity. Many young and ambitious persons who cannot afford to go to the university are learning to be waiters or hotel servants. The Jewish students, who are not permitted to study at the university, are turning their back on Hungary and are emigrating to South America.

The theaters are crowded all the time. The Hungarian gypsy music is heard everywhere, and private orchestras as well as military bands. There is dancing and singing all over the city just as in peace times; that there has been a war seems to be quite forgotten.

Meanwhile the so-called intellectuals—journalists, professional men, teachers and the like, resort to small eating houses in the suburbs where they can get a meal of vegetables and bread for 10 or 12 crowns. They are not obliged to give any tips, as they are waited upon by the landlord or landlady. Up to midnight the streets are full of people but later there is little traffic.

The position of dwellings continues as unsatisfactory as before. Thousands of families are still living in box cars on the railway lines just outside of the city, and all the efforts of the government have so far brought no improvement in the housing problem. Judges, professors, school-teachers and state officials with their wives and children have been living for more than two years in miserable quarters which lack all the most common necessities for a decent existence. These people are becoming veritable nomads.

At the present time there seems no likelihood of any new buildings being erected in Budapest. The price of materials is prohibitive; labor is scarce and dear, and people with any money find "war profiteering" in foodstuffs, clothing or fuel much easier to carry out, besides being infinitely more remunerative.

Topsy Turvy Socially

Social conditions in Budapest are topsy-turvy. Aristocrats are well-nigh starving, whilst their former household servants have become rich. The footman of the former Hungarian Premier, Alexander Wekerle, a Schwabian peasant from the Banat, has made a fortune out of hay and straw, with which he has bought an estate, and is now far richer than his master ever was. Mr. Wekerle himself can only live by exercising the greatest economy. He goes to market himself and carries home meat and provisions. He is far better known to the market women than to the new politicians, who now sit in the Hungarian National Assembly. Even the household of the Archduke Joseph has been greatly reduced, all the superfluous servants have been sent away, and there are no more dinner or supper parties. Even though foodstuffs in Budapest cost less than a fourth of the prices in Vienna, many thousand well-to-do families have to be content with the simplest fare, and even that in very modest quantities.

TEACHERS ASK PENSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick—Request from 200 public school-teachers of St. John for the enactment at the present session of the Legislature of a new teachers' pension act which would provide for a more generous retiring allowance for New Brunswick teachers has been refused by Walter E. Foster, Premier, but intimation has been given that the desired legislation will be introduced by the government next year. In their petition the St. John teachers proposed that a scheme could be adopted which would entail little, if any, expenditure from the provincial treasury for 10 to 15 years.

The Premier, however, is evidently rather skeptical as to this view of the cost and his announced intention is to submit information to an actuary, and to consult the authorities of other provinces where teachers' pension acts are in force, before framing a new act to meet the wishes of the petitioners.

GIFT OF SCOTTISH HOMES TO STATE

Another Lot of Historic Buildings Is on Offer, but Their Acceptance Is Uncertain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Another lot of historic buildings in Scotland is on offer to the British Office of Works as gifts to the state and to be maintained by the state, and many there are who are wondering what is the reason for this unwonted generosity. Perhaps it lies in the words "to be maintained by the state," or it may be that proprietors of historic buildings are becoming increasingly alive to the responsibility that is attached to the ownership of such possession, the very stones of which are part of Scotland's history, and are recognizing that it is right that they should be under the care of the Ancient Monuments Department of the Office of Works.

Dunkeld Cathedral has been offered by its owner, the Duke of Atholl; Lincluden Abbey by the Duchess of Norfolk; Hermitage Castle, the property of the Duke of Buccleuch; Huntly Castle in Strathbogie, which is owned by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and last but not least, Loch Leven Castle—familiar to every reader of "The Abbot." Some of these buildings are little more than mere relics, but Dunkeld Cathedral is still a substantial edifice. A few years ago a restoration proposal was put forth, the suggestion being that the nave should be roofed, so that the once stately cathedral could be used in its entirety for the sacred purposes for which it was built. It stands close to the River Tay among wooded hills and makes an imposing picture in its dismantled condition. It's architecture is medieval, and it is distinguished for its massiveness, combined with its simplicity and elegance, with finely molded pillars and spacious Gothic arches.

Burns and Lincluden

Lincluden, which has many historical associations, is situated close to the River Nith, near Dumfries. It was the glamour of its situation and surroundings that induced Robert Burns to write that sweet song of his, "Ca' the yowes to the knowes." Lincluden had intimate association with the old House of Douglas, famous in Scottish history, and there is a spacious arch which had for its apex a heart, which became the leading symbol of the Douglases after Sir James was slain in Spain when carrying the heart of Sir Robert the Bruce. There is a legend that the Abbey was connected, by a subterranean passage running under the Nith, with the Castle of Dumfries.

Whether the state will or will not accept all the buildings that have been offered is doubtful. At the present time any large expenditure is impossible, but certain funds are understood to be available to allow of some preservative work being done. It is believed, however, that with so much romance lingering about the island Castle of Loch Leven that at least the building will be taken over by the state. Dear it still is to the hearts of many Scots in that it was the scene of Queen Mary of Scots' captivity. It was from Loch Leven Castle that she escaped by boat at night to go forward to her fate at Fotheringay—which story is graphically told in Sir Walter Scott's novel, "The Abbot." An old keep is still prominent, but larger buildings probably stood on both sides of the courtyard and these have disappeared through the centuries.

A Border Stronghold

Hermitage Castle, in Roxburghshire, a grim border stronghold at one time, was erected by an Earl of Menteith in the thirteenth century. It was regarded by King Henry III of England as a challenge and menace to his kingdom, as being too close to the border line between England and Scotland. It was, like Lincluden and Loch Leven Castle, in the possession of the Douglas family at one time, before becoming the property of the Scots of Buceleuch. Queen Mary of Scots is stated to have visited Hermitage Castle when it was temporarily in the hands of Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell. Except the keep, little remains intact of Huntly Castle, Aberdeenshire. In 1594, following the battle of Glenlivet, the castle was burned, but it was rebuilt six years later by the first Marquis of Huntly. There are ornate mantelpieces, of which few specimens remain in Scotland in the castle, and these are in a good state of preservation. They are among the best description of such work in Scotland.

Not long ago, it is recalled, the Earl of Glencconner presented Drybrugh Abbey, which he bought for the express purpose of presenting to the state, and the Duke of Buccleuch soon afterward handed over to the nation an equally treasured prize in the Abbey of Melrose. Much of the romance that surrounds some of those buildings is due to the genius of Sir Walter Scott, and in that connection it is interesting to state that there will shortly be exposed for sale in London the Abbotsford relics, which include the "Scott papers," a collection of letters addressed to Sir Walter by correspondents, some of whom were included among the most distinguished men of the day. It is feared by the fervid Scots that some of the relics will leave the country and go to America.

OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

British Communists Propose to Devote Energies to Capturing Shop Stewards Movement and the Workshop Committees

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England—Having welded together, more or less, the tangled interests of the various Communist parties, the leaders of the new—presumably the one and only—Communist Party propose to devote much of their immediate future energies to capturing the shop stewards movement, workshop committees and other similar bodies which sprang up, like primroses on a river's bank, during the critical days of the war, in opposition primarily to the central executives of the trade unions.

In the main these unofficial bodies exercised considerable influence among the workers—just where it was mostly felt, in the workshop. Indeed, the whole strength of the movement was principally due to the fact that it sprang from the workshop, was primarily concerned with workshop grievances and that representation was confined to men in the workshop. In a word, it was a rank and file movement, priding itself on the circumstance that its activities were directed from below, not from above; meaning that the responsible trade union officials, where their intervention had been graciously permitted, proceeded on a plan decided for them and not by them.

Peace in Workshops

There was much to be said in favor of the bona fide shop stewards' committee. It is the evil that men do that lives after them, and it was the evil among the shop stewards' committees to which the press gave prominence. It is a safe calculation to say that the majority of the committees exercised their influence to maintaining peace and harmonious relations in the workshops, to straightening out difficulties which might lead to rupture.

After the first feeling of resentment at what they considered to be interference in managerial prerogatives had been overcome, the most enlightened among employers gradually came to recognize that the safest and best plan was to saddle the shop stewards with responsibility; bad timekeeping and lack of workshop discipline, both of which were accentuated during and in consequence of the war, were in numerous instances left entirely with the stewards to be dealt with. Now, such a movement has tremendous possibilities; its potentialities are enormous, hence the desire of the Communist Party to bring the various organizations which approximate to the shop stewards and workshop committees under its wing. And to that end the conference at Sheffield is to be attended by representatives from the engineers, miners, railwaymen, dockers and others.

A Miserable Fiasco

The conference will prove to be as effective as the famous attempt, following the Russian model, to set up a Soldiers and Workers Council at Leeds in 1918, perhaps the most miserable fiasco ever credited to the intelligence of earnest men and women of the left wing of the Socialist movement. Every committee every "unofficial organization," invited to send representatives to Sheffield is an industrial organization; either sprang into existence with a view to dealing with workshop grievances, or like the South Wales Miners Reform Committee and the old Amalgamated Society of Engineers Reform Committee, in order to "reform" those organizations so as to bring them into line with modern thought and modern tendencies. The same applies to the amalgamation committees, purely propaganda organizations of earnest and enthusiastic trade unionists who see the colossal folly of half a dozen competing unions covering the same ground, with enormous waste of time, energy and money.

Agitation inside the unions for alteration of rules so as to expedite the business of the unions; to arrange for annual general meetings of district representatives in the place of, as in the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the delegate meeting, which met once every four years; for the speeding up of wage negotiations; all these are different matters from the "dictatorship of the proletariat." The rank and file movements were locally successful and were strongly supported because they dealt with a common local grievance, something that was not only felt by all concerned, but which all could understand. Often the cause was too much dictatorship, and the word is offensive to the bulk of the workers none the less by the addition of "proletariat."

The unions can be safely left to protect themselves from the invasion of Moscow; they are not going to allow themselves to be probed into the red international because a handful of irresponsible members here and there desire it; individuals, by the way, none of whom, try as they may, have yet succeeded in getting elected even to local positions in their own unions. What is needed badly by those who prate about world revolution is a little sense of proportion.

If there is not sufficient faith in their ability and mentality to allow them to negotiate on matters concerning the "parish pump," it is extremely unlikely that in questions of international importance their advice is going to be accepted. They fail entirely to understand the psychology of the workshop who imagine that the calling together to a conference of a few noisy so-called rebellious individuals from certain industrial centers is going to pledge the British Labor movement to the theories of the Communist Party.

LABOR URGED TO CHANGE POLICIES

Governor of Kansas Warns Leaders That Organizations of Workers Will Defeat Aims Through Restrictive Rules

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Labor will defeat its own ends unless it takes a new stand with regard to the rights and ideals of Americans and America, declared Henry J. Allen, Governor of Kansas, in an address to the Harvard Student Liberal Club. He made this statement as a warning to union leaders, pointing out that he is not opposed to unionism, but stands "for the right of every man to market his labor according to his wishes; of every employer to make individual contracts; of every union to make contracts through collective bargaining; and of every government to see that these contracts are fulfilled."

That union management is often wrong, so far as the consumer is concerned, was brought out in Governor Allen's citation of instructions to the workers to work as little as possible. He asserted that a man being paid $10 a day lays 450 bricks whereas the same man not long ago at $7 a day laid between 1200 and 1800 bricks. In Kansas, Governor Allen asserted farmers are not shipping grain and live stock because the high transportation costs prevent shipment being worth while. This, in great measure, he added, is due to increased personnel on the railroads made necessary by such union rules as require six men to remove one nozzle top from a locomotive, where one helper could do the work in 1917.

"I say that the union has overreached itself," declared the speaker, "and today, as a result, we have not only increased cost of transportation, but out of our other pocket we have to pay $1,600,000 for expenses. I am not saying that it is altogether due to increase in the cost of labor, but, in 1917, 40 per cent of the operating cost was labor expense as against 62 per cent today.

Turning from a description of the coal strike situation in Kansas, which was met by volunteer miners, Governor Allen described the operation of the State's court of industrial relations. He pointed out that the opposition in both houses of the Legislature was negligible despite the fact that the "law has two sets of teeth." It has been on the statute books 13 months during which there have been only two strikes in any essential industry.

"The law holds that the right to work is just as sacred as the right to loaf," declared the Kansas executive, "and that it is a duty to protect both men in their natural inclinations. It also holds that collective bargaining is a legitimate expression of the powers and possibilities of unionism. It provides for a proper review of contracts and says to employers in an essential industry, 'You shall keep your industry in a reasonable continuity; you shall not lockout, blacklist or close down to cause a wage controversy and affect the price of your commodity.' To the employees it declares, 'You shall not conspire to close down one of these industries producing a public need because it is a conspiracy against the public.'"

Governor Allen denied that the court has taken away Labor's only weapon, asserting that it had taken away one weapon and given Labor a better one—"right to impartial government and righteous determination." He declared that when radical labor unions realize that if government can provide justice in the quarrel between employer and employee it will no longer be necessary for the workers to pay hard-earned money out of their pockets to hard-faced, soft-handed radicals who live on Labor."

BEE-KEEPING IS MADE LEGAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Bee-keeping in the down-town section of San Diego is now a legal possibility, following the recent action of the city council in amending the city bee-keeping ordinance. The ordinance had formerly prohibited bee-keeping except in the district of the city north of the San Diego River.

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CENSORSHIP PLAN MEETS OPPOSITION

New York Governor Importuned by Motion Picture Producers and Others to Veto Measure —Teachers Bill Also Attacked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Arguments which kept Gov. Nathan L. Miller at his desk in the executive chamber until late Tuesday evening were waged by advocates and opponents of the bill providing for a state board of motion picture censors and that specifying that teachers in public schools must obtain certificates of good character and prove their loyalty to the United States before being licensed to teach. The teachers bills grew out of the legislative inquiry into radicalism. One of the measures strikes at the Rand School of Social Science.

Morris Hillquit, a well-known lawyer and Socialist, opposed the teachers bill. He appeared for the Rand school. Mr. Hillquit argued that it was impossible to direct all teachers unless a great espionage system were to be used, and declared that he did not believe that even Russia would attempt anything so reactionary to control and terrorize the system of private education.

William Kehoe, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York, Howard S. Hadd, and Harry R. Linfall, president of the New York Teachers Union, also opposed the bill. The principal argument for it was made by Archibald E. Stevenson, who was employed by the State in its case against the five Socialist Assemblymen who were ousted last year.

Presented by Walter F. Clayton, sponser for the measure, many reformers, clergymen and representatives of civic organizations urged the Governor to sign the censorship bill. Chauncey Hamlin of Buffalo, appearing for the Mayor of the city and for civic organizations, pointed out that a censorship bill had been passed in 1916, only to be vetoed by Governor Whitman on the ground that it denied the right of appeal. The Clayton bill provided for an appeal by certiorari proceedings, he said. The State had investigated the entire subject and had recommended, through a legislative committee, that a law for such censorship be passed, he added.

Canon Chase of Brooklyn, the Rev. O. R. Miller of Albany, representing civic and reform organizations; Mrs. Clarence Waterman of Brooklyn, and others, also urged the Governor to sign the Clayton bill.

The opposition was represented by Augustus Thomas, dramatist; William A. Brady, a theatrical producer, and by spokesmen for organized Labor and individuals interested in the "silent drama."

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Announcing that unemployment in Massachusetts had increased on March 31 the State Department of Labor and Industries reports that 22.2 per cent of the total of 32.1 per cent is represented by unemployment and 9.9 per cent are out of work because of strikes.

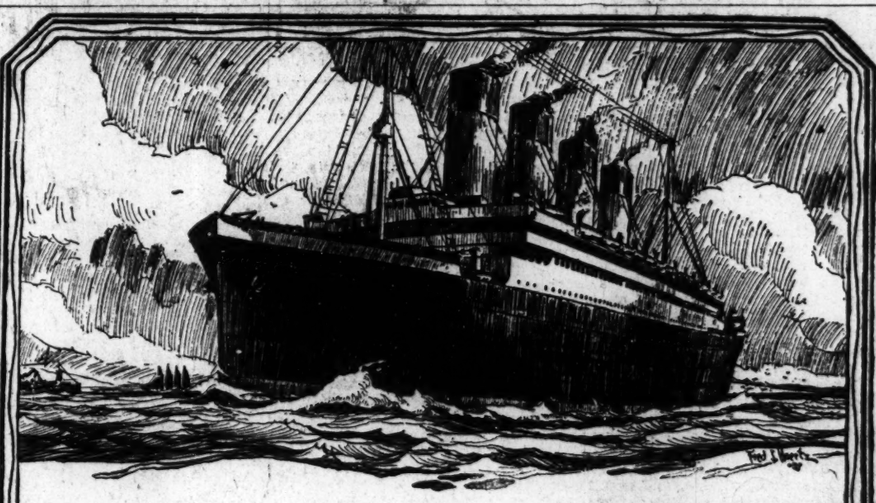
AMBITIOUS IDEALS OF SOVIET WAR MINISTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Russia—At a conference of the Soviet military leaders held in Moscow recently, Mr. Trotzky delivered an address in the following terms: "Our troops being now at the gates of the East, victory may be said to be within our grasp. One barrier in the path is Georgia, and we can reduce her without difficulty. In a short time the banner of Bolshevism will float over the East and the teeming populations of Persia, Turkey and India will be liberated.

"It was a true saying of Comrade Stallin, that the presence of self-governing republics like Georgia, Poland, Finland and others on the frontier of Russia are merely an evil which must be put up with for a time. The wish of such republics to preserve their national personality is nothing but a vain delusion. My views are identical with Stallin's. Our object is the creation of a universal Bolshevist state with Moscow to direct it. Poland is the sole remaining obstacle to our arms in the West, even as Georgia is in the East.

"Concerning the down-trodden western nations it behooves us to push on to our victorious goal with Germany as our comrade. Aided by our powerful ally and with the assistance of her general staff we propose to devote ourselves to the task of reorganizing the troops. It will be necessary for us to keep watch against reactionary tendencies and against the mighty Pan-Islam. We cannot but press forward even though it be at the cost of countless innocent lives."



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ANALYSIS OF NEW VOLSTEAD MEASURE

Anti-Saloon League Tells Why It Is Needed — Demand for Beer as Medicine Is Not From Doctors or Druggists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —With the introduction in the House by John P. Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland, of a bill to transfer the entire law enforcement decision to the Department of Justice, the friends of prohibition have realized that a counter-attack on the new enforcement bill is under way.

Credit for acting in good faith is given those who advocate the transfer of that part of the law which has to do with criminal prosecution, because they believe that it will bring about a better enforcement of the law, but those who would transfer the whole division, without regard to the functions that it performs, are accused of endeavoring to discredit the enforcement of the law.

It has been the boast of those who opposed prohibition that the law was not enforced, and this was true in some places, but most of the weak provisions in the law which made enforcement difficult were forced into it by those who have taken advantage of them and then rejoiced in the failure of the law, it is claimed.

The Anti-Saloon League has made an analysis of the supplemental Volstead bill, with cogent reasons for its adoption, which are to be presented for the consideration of those who doubt the necessity for such further legislation.

Beer Not a Medicine

Beer has never been recognized as a medicine and is not listed in the United States Pharmacopoeia. In 38 states the prescribing of beer as a medicine is prohibited. Ohio has adopted a law prohibiting it since the Palmer ruling was made.

"Whence the demand for medicinal beer?" it is asked. "Not from the physicians who would have to prescribe it. Thousands of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in this country have expressed their disapproval of the use, and disbelief in the need of beer as a medicine. Such distinguished authorities as the president, vice-president and the members of the Pharmacopoeical convention, having in charge the ninth revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia, editors of medical journals, professors of 33 schools and colleges, and many other well recognized authorities repudiate it.

"Not from the druggists who would have to sell it. They refuse to recognize it as a medicine and have taken the following action:

"'The executive committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists of the United States desire to place on record their conviction that the manufacture and sale of beer and other malt liquors for medicinal purposes should not be permitted. Malt liquors have never been listed in the United States Pharmacopoeia as official medicinal remedies.'

"Not from the sick, but from the thirsty. That the sick do not demand beer is evidenced by the experience of the 33 states where it cannot be prescribed as a medicine, and from the experience of the entire nation during the 15 months the National Prohibition Act has been in operation up to the time of Attorney-General Palmer's opinion, in which period it could not be obtained on prescription. There is but one source of request, and that is from the thirsty.

"Under existing law no physician can prescribe the medicinal use of whisky or brandy without a federal permit, yet of the 152,627 physicians in the United States, 78 per cent have taken out no permits, and therefore do not prescribe liquor in any form. In 24 states no physician has a permit to prescribe any liquor.

"To permit the reopening of breweries under the pretense of promoting the general health would be a national calamity. We cannot have beer even for medicine without having brewers. The worst elements of the brewers dominated the brewing industry before the coming of prohibition. Congressional investigations show how intimately the brewing business became associated with insidious German propaganda. To return even in part to the old brewery régime would be a disgrace, for soon the sluice gates of the bootlegging beer trade would be wide open and prohibition enforcement would be vastly more difficult.

Further Importation Barred

"Further importation of liquor for five years is prevented and further manufacture of spirituous liquor except alcohol is prohibited until the present supply is reduced to a reasonable amount. As long as we have about 40,000,000 gallons of whisky on hand, we do not need any additional liquors made or imported. The additional supply simply means more difficulties for law enforcement.

"It is provided that notice must be given by manufacturers and those who sell liquor to the Attorney-General of their intention to apply for permits and notice must be posted according to regulations before application is granted and the application record made public. At present the officers do not have the benefit that would come from information that might be given. This requirement gives the people full notice of the intention of unworthy applicants. It will prevent the secret granting of permits to undesirables. The Attorney-General is given authority to revoke permits for the same reasons that the commissioner may cancel them. The commissioner will still have the power to grant or revoke the permit, but the Attorney-General will be given concurrent power to revoke. This will give opportunity to relieve the situation which we have faced during the last year. Of about 75,000 permits, about 11,000 have been either canceled, revoked, or applications rejected when renewals were requested. This provision only applies to those who manufacture the liquor and sell it. Violations of the law have occurred more frequently at this point than any other. The assistance of the Attorney-General in weeding out these offenders will doubtless bring about a better enforcement of the law."

EDUCATION FOR ALIENS PROPOSED

Johnson Bill Calls for Compulsory Training in English and Citizenship—Aim Is to Humanize Existing Regulations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —To Americanize the 10,000,000 unnaturalized aliens in the United States by combating radical propaganda with a compulsory educational program, Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington, chairman of the Immigration Committee of the House, proposes a bureau of citizenship in the Department of Labor in place of the present Bureau of Naturalization.

Mr. Johnson puts his proposals in the form of a bill, which was introduced in the House yesterday and referred to his own committee, which probably will hold hearings on the question of humanizing in various ways the existing immigration regulations.

Instruction in the English language and training in citizenship now carried on in part by the government would be extended among aliens so as to include all persons of foreign origin 14 years of age and upward. To promote the adoption in the various states of longer school terms, the director of the Bureau of Citizenship would make it mandatory upon all alien children, from 7 to 14 years of age, to attend school for at least 24 weeks in the year.

System of Registration

An elaborate system of registration is proposed in the bill whereby each alien must give an accounting of himself, the superintendent of schools or some other school official to be the recorder. Registration fees of $2 would be charged, the amount so taken in by the government to be used in paying salaries to teachers in the adult classes.

By thus keeping check on the aliens, the Department of Labor would be able to gather much information which would be of service to immigration officials. Drastic penalties would be imposed upon any registration officer who collects unlawful fees from aliens.

Mr. Johnson believes that the immigration regulations, especially at Ellis Island and other stations, should be humanized so that the alien would receive a better first impression of America. His bill is so framed as to secure the aid of organizations devoted to the public interest in carrying out a national plan of promoting the well-being of aliens. One phase of this plan is the employment of agents who will meet the immigrants when they set foot on American shores and "acquaint them with the desire of this government for their individual happiness and well being, their early learning to speak, read and write the English language, and understanding of American customs and life and institutions of government." An appropriation of $100,000 would be authorized for this special work.

Dissemination of Information

Another appropriation of $300,000 is authorized in the bill for the dissemination of information regarding American institutions so as to help counteract mischievous propaganda. Organizations such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Legion and others would be enlisted in this campaign under the direction of the Bureau of Citizenship. Motion pictures would play an important part in disseminating information.

"It is time that the alien within our gates should be treated in a manner that will tend to encourage his interest in the land of his adoption," said Mr. Johnson. "The best way to combat radical propaganda is through a system of education and this is one of the things I seek to accomplish."

The compulsory educational feature of the bill will find a hard road to travel in the House, although many states now have such laws. Humanizing the immigration law carries an appeal with it that is finding favor with many members who promise support to the Johnson bill.

PROGRESSIVE TRADE PLANS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Impartial tribunals, not of legal origin, for settlement of labor disputes, were proposed by Joseph H. Dufrees, president, at the opening of the ninth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States yesterday. Mr. Dufrees urged cooperation of all sincere Americans to bring about a return to normal conditions in social and industrial fields and to reestablish and build up the merchant marine. John McHugh, chairman of the organization committee of the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation, emphasized the necessity of facilities extending long term credits to foreign buyers. Necessity for solving the housing problem was urged by other speakers.

ALBANIAN MISRULE OPPRESSES GREEKS

Boston Mass Meeting of American Citizens of Greek Descent Exposes "Barbarous Treatment" of the Epirote Greeks

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Still another protest has been heard by Greeks in America against the oppressive actions of the Albanian Government, through intimidations of the Greek Christian population of Northern Epirus. The protest took the form of a vigorous resolution adopted at a mass meeting of American citizens of Greek descent held in Boston. The gathering was under the auspices of the Greek-American Republican and Democratic clubs of New England, of the League of Friends of Greece, of the Pan-Epirotic Union, and of the Greek community of Boston. There were present delegates of the Epirotic Societies of New England, and representatives of the organizations above mentioned.

N. J. Cassavetes, president of the Pan-Epirotic Union, N. Culolias, president of the Republican Club of New England, George Gerondakis, treasurer of the League of Friends of Greece, George Demeter, chairman of the Greek-American Veterans Legion in America, were speakers.

Violating Agreements

Mr. Cassavetes explained that the Supreme Council at Paris in the meetings between December 9, 1919, and January 13, 1920, reached a definite decision about the award of Northern Epirus, including Korytza, to Greece; that by a special agreement between Italy and Greece, the latter promised not to proceed to occupy Northern Epirus until Italy had reached an agreement with Jugo-Slavia on the Adriatic question; that the Italo-Jugo-Slav agreement on the Adriatic question took place on October 30, 1920; that the government of Mr. Veniselos fell on November 14, 1920; that the present Greek Administration, engaged in serious operations in Asia Minor, has postponed the occupation of Northern Epirus, and that the Albanian Government, which was permitted to remain temporarily in occupation of the Province, has taken advantage of the preoccupation of Greece at Smyrna, and has, in violation of all agreements, ordered parliamentary elections in Northern Epirus.

Mr. Cassavetes also declared that the entire Christian population of Northern Epirus refused to participate in the Albanian elections; that the Albanian authorities have attempted to intimidate the Christians by wholesale arrests of their leaders; that the Christians of Korytza, in a memorandum addressed to the Albanian Government at Tirana, have accused that government of employing Turkish tactics, of having violated every promise made to the Christian population, and have demanded of the Albanian Government the complete independence of Northern Epirus from Albania; that as a consequence, the Muhammadan Albanians, in a convention under the auspices of the Albanian authorities, decided to suppress by extreme violence the Christian movement for independence, and to massacre the Greeks in the event of the advance of the Greek troops to occupy the Province, pursuant to the provisions of the agreement at Paris.

Persecuting the Leaders

It was further stated by this speaker that the former Turkish Governor of Ochrida, and now Minister of Interior of Albania, Mehdi Frassiari, submitted before the Albanian House a bill for the persecution of the Christian leaders of Northern Epirus who refuse to submit to Albanian domination. The bill was ratified, and under its provisions, any Christian Epirote who does not declare himself against union with Greece will be declared traitor to Albania, and will be condemned to capital punishment.

Mr. Culolias said that the United States had time and again expressed its sentiment in favor of the union of Northern Epirus with Greece; that in June of last year, Senator Lodge introduced in the Senate a resolution expressing the sentiment of that body, in favor of the union of Northern Epirus, including Korytza, with Greece, and that the resolution was unanimously adopted by the Senate; that, finally, President Harding, in a telegram to Mr. Culolias, addressed to the Republican citizens of Greek descent in New England, expressed himself in favor of the "incorporation of Northern Epirus, including Korytza, into the Kingdom of Greece."

Mr. Demeter, speaking in behalf of 60,000 veterans of the world war, declared that it was his conviction that the present Administration will not tolerate the barbarous treatment of the innocent Christian population in Northern Epirus, for the liberation of which so much blood has been spilt by American manhood.

Mr. Gerondakis reminded the gathering of the fact that former President Wilson, in his notes to the Allies, dated February 10 and 25, respectively, approved of the allied decision of January 13, 1920, according to which Northern Epirus, including Korytza, are awarded to Greece, and that the United States Government is thereby morally responsible for the protection of the Christians of Northern Epirus and for the enforcement of the provisions of the Treaty of Paris.

The meeting adopted a resolution, couched in the tone of the speeches, and addressed it to President Harding, the premiers of the Allies, at Hythe, England, to the League of Nations, and to the Greek National Assembly.

PUBLISHERS URGED TO MAINTAIN POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Dependence of the solution of the newspaper problem of high production cost upon cooperation with government forces in restoring world peace and normal business conditions was emphasized by T. R. Williams, president, before the American Newspaper Publishers Association yesterday. Of the newsprint situation, he said: "While the outlook may be regarded as improving, from the publishers viewpoint, the market may become demoralized to such an extent that later some publishers may be tempted to make reductions in subscriptions or advertising rates and throw down the bars to all the old-time wasteful practices and bad business methods, the abolishing of which has been the chief constructive advantage gained during the war and the newsprint manipulations of 1920. These advantages must not be surrendered for any temporary fluctuation in costs."

PROTEST RENEWED ON MEDICAL BILLS

Measures Calling for County Health Officers and Prosecution of Parents in Certain Cases Are Fought in Illinois

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Continuing its fight against the series of medical bills introduced in the Senate of the State Legislature by Dr. J. A. Wheeler, the American Medical Liberty League yesterday addressed a letter to every senator and representative protesting specifically against two of the bills.

Full time medical county health commissioners would be required to be appointed by the county health boards, if the first bill attacked should pass. It has been up for a number of readings in the Senate, some amendments have been made, and its passage is threatened.

Parents or guardians would be made liable to prosecution on a charge of murder if a child in their care should pass away without having had medical attention if the other bill should become a law. The recent decision handed down by the Supreme Court in Florida is cited against this bill.

Medical county health commissioners, according to the provisions of the first bill, "shall have all the powers of a peace officer for the enforcement of all laws, ordinances and lawful rules and orders relating to health, sanitation and nursing, and it shall be his duties to see that all such laws, ordinances, rules and orders are enforced." One of the amendments sets his salary at $3500, equal to the usual salary of the state's attorney.

"Putting the powers of peace officers—and their weapons—" says the American Medical Liberty League in its letter, "into the hands of medical men to enforce their theories is a pretty dangerous step. Yet that is precisely what Senate Bill 294 and two similar bills now before the Illinois Legislature propose.

"We warn you of the indignation which will be aroused in a people born free, and determined to be free, should any one of those bills pass.

"It is ridiculous beyond words, the claim that the people of Illinois should be placed under guardianship in matters of health, when that claim is advanced by and for the profession that lives upon disease!

"You will earn the confidence reposed in you by protecting, to the fullest extent, the equal rights of all citizens, and working and voting against above-mentioned bills, and also against that other medical atrocity, Senate Bill 353, and all others of like nature."

In regard to Bill 363 the letter quoted the Florida decision, Bradley vs. State, in part as follows:

"The all important question is: Must a parent call a physician every time his child is sick, or risk being adjudged guilty of manslaughter if the child should die? If not, who is to decide when the child is sick enough to place upon the father the obligation to call a physician? Is it the father or the neighbors, or must the father call a physician to ascertain if the child needs a physician?

"Has the practice of medicine become an exact science, so that, after death, human testimony can establish beyond a reasonable doubt that if a physician had been called the child would not have died? I think the answer to all these questions must be an unqualified 'No.'"

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME ADOPTED

LEWISTON, Maine—Representatives of textile mills and shoe shops in this city have voted to adopt daylight saving time, beginning May 1. It is expected that the plan will be generally followed here.

$230,000,000

(Total Issue)

Northern Pacific - Great Northern

Joint 15-Year 6½% Convertible Gold Bonds

(C. B. and Q. Collateral)

To be dated July 1, 1921 — Interest payable January 1 and July 1 — To mature July 1, 1936

Convertible at any time, at the option of the holder, as more fully described below, into 6% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and/or 7% Bonds of the Great Northern Railway Company.

Redeemable, at the option of the Companies, as a whole or in amounts of not less than $5,000,000, at 108½% and accrued interest at any time on 75 days' notice. Any Bonds called for redemption, in order to be converted, must be presented for conversion fifteen days before the redemption date.

Coupon Bonds in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, with privilege of registration as to principal. Fully registered Bonds in denominations of $1,000 and authorized multiples thereof. Coupon and registered Bonds and the several denominations interchangeable.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

The following summarized description of these Joint 6½% Convertible Bonds has been prepared for us by Howard Elliott, Esq., Chairman of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and Louis W. Hill, Esq., Chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company, from their letter to us dated April 25, 1921:

Security The Joint 15-Year 6½% Convertible Bonds are to be the direct and joint obligations of the Northern Pacific and of the Great Northern Railway Companies, and are to be secured by a pledge of 1,658,674 shares (approximately 97% of the outstanding stock) of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company (which percentage of stock has heretofore constituted the sole collateral security for the maturing "Burlington Joint 4s"), and in addition by $66,000,000 of mortgage bonds of the two obligor Companies, the deposited collateral being valued at an amount in excess of 120% of the principal amount of 6½% Bonds to be issued.

Conversion Privileges The Joint 6½% Bonds may be converted, par for par, without charge, at the option of the holder at any time (upon presentation not later than fifteen days before maturity or earlier redemption), into 6% Refunding and Improvement Mortgage Bonds (Series B) of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, due 2047 (callable after 15 years at the Company's option at 110% and accrued interest), or into 7% Fifteen-Year General Mortgage Bonds (Series A) of the Great Northern Railway Company, due 1936 (with no option of prior redemption) or into bonds of both issues in any ratio between the two which the holder of the Joint 6½% Bonds may desire, but not more than $115,000,000 of either of such mortgage bonds will be issuable upon such conversion.

Legality for Savings Banks and Life Insurance Companies Such Northern Pacific Bonds are, in the opinion of counsel, a legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont. Both such Northern Pacific Bonds and such Great Northern Bonds are, in the opinion of counsel, a legal investment for life insurance companies in the state of New York.

Earnings During the ten and one-half years from 1911 to 1920 inclusive, the combined average surplus income of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway Companies, after payment of combined fixed charges, other than the interest on the outstanding joint bonds which are to be refunded by the new issue, was about $44,000,000 annually, and, in addition, the share of the two roads in the surplus income of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, after the payment of its fixed charges, averaged about $20,960,000 annually, the total annual average being about $64,960,000 as compared with $14,950,000 which will be required annually for interest on the new issue of Joint 6½% Bonds.

Equity Since July 1, 1901, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad alone has increased its surplus in the amount of approximately $200,000,000 against which no securities prior to the stock have been issued. The combined net assets of the Northern Pacific and of the Great Northern, after deducting their prior debts, together with 97% of the net assets of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, after deducting its debt, indicate an equity, at book value, for these properties of close to $1,100,000,000.

The above bonds are offered, subject to issue as planned, for subscription at 96½% and interest, to yield approximately 6⅞%

Discount will be allowed at the rate of 6½% per annum on the principal sum of the Bonds from the date of payment to July 1, 1921, from which latter date interest will accrue on the Bonds.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 28, 1921. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any case, to award a smaller amount than applied for. The amount due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. in New York funds on or about May 16, 1921.

Northern Pacific-Great Northern, C. B. & Q. Collateral 4% Joint Bonds, due July 1, 1921, with final coupon attached, will be accepted in payment at 100% and accrued interest to date of payment on allotments.

*Temporary Bonds, exchangeable for definitive Bonds when prepared and received, will be delivered upon payment.

J. P. Morgan & Co. — First National Bank, New York

The National City Company

Guaranty Company of New York — Bankers Trust Company

Kidder, Peabody & Co. — Lee, Higginson & Co.

First National Bank, Boston — Old Colony Trust Company — The National Shawmut Bank

Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc. — Dillon, Read & Co.

Merrill, Oldham & Co. — R. L. Day & Co.

Parkinson & Burr — Estabrook & Co. — E. H. Rollins & Sons

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

EFFORTS TO SOLVE AUSTRIAN FINANCES

Various Proposals Made to Reconstruct Country Economically and Now Outcome of Ter Meulen Scheme Is Awaited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The special meeting of the economic and financial section of the League of Nations summoned to meet in Paris on Easter Monday decided, after a week's consideration, to accept the suggestion first propounded in London at the meeting of allied premiers—that the League should make itself responsible for organising the financial reconstruction of Austria. This decision opens the last act of the long Austrian tragedy, and though, as in a good play, the interest is sustained until the end, the real dénouement really took place long ago in the third act, and we are only proceeding now to the inevitable conclusion forced upon us by the logic of events. This, at any rate, is the gist of informed opinion in London on the subject.

It is not necessary to trace the story back to the initial folly at St. Germain for which the history of the Austrian question since the signature of peace is one long expiation. It is only necessary to remember that since that time one scheme has succeeded another and the history of each one has been the same. First Sir Ernest Harvey, whose business is in the Discount Market in London and who had been commissioned to control the currency reorganization at Archangel while the Peace Conference was sitting in Paris, was sent to Vienna to report. His scheme for a long time held the field. It proceeded on the assumption that economic reorganization must be preceded by currency reform. Currency reform involved, in his view, the foundation of a new bank of issue and a considerable measure of control over the public finances of Austria. This being given, it would be necessary and profitable for the controlling powers to guarantee the credit of Austria within certain limits.

Austria Amenable

Austria, as always, was amenable. No difficulty has ever been made about the fiscal control of a group of foreign powers, and the country which by the Treaty of St. Germain had surrendered its right of self-determination seemed perfectly willing to sacrifice financial sovereignty as well. But Sir Ernest Harvey's scheme ended, nevertheless, in interminable discussions. It was discussed to death; and meanwhile Austria lived on from hand to mouth, food supplies being provided always no more than a month or two ahead, coal supplies often failing completely, so that train services were no more than intermittent and industry was at a standstill.

Sir William Goode, chairman of the Reparation Commission in Vienna, was in a better position to make proposals. In verbal discussions at St. Germain every state asset that Dr. Schüller could enumerate had been assigned to the Allies as security. These assets the Reparation Commission nominally controlled. For reparation such as the Allies demanded they were manifestly inadequate; and they remained no less inadequate when reparation demands were gradually curtailed. But as security for relief credits or for a rehabilitation loan they might at least be of some use; and Sir William Goode elaborated his own scheme for the reconstitution of the country. The scheme was submitted to the central authorities in Paris at the time of the Brussels Conference, and the subject of Austria was ruled out of the discussions of that conference as being already under consideration elsewhere.

Another Economic Panacea

Some progress seemed to have been made along the lines suggested by Sir William Goode, when the meeting of premiers took place in Paris, at which the famous 12 per cent export duty on German goods was propounded as an economic panacea. At the Paris meeting Austria came up for discussion as a side issue, and Sir William Goode's proposals were summarily rejected for reasons not unconnected with the designs of Mr. Loucheur.

Mr. Loucheur had his own schemes for Austria and had made some progress toward the formation of a private group of French capitalists. The cooperation of other international groups had been discounted in advance, but that cooperation was not easily forthcoming. The London Conference, after sending back the Germans and enforcing the sanctions, was consequently still faced with an Austrian problem.

A few days previously the organizer of the Ter Meulen scheme under the League of Nations had been appointed. The Ter Meulen scheme was not designed for Austria; in many respects it was ill adapted for use in cases where direct governmental guarantees are the first conditions of success. But it provided a magnificent dumping ground for the unsolved Austrian question. Lock, stock and barrel this vexed affair could be transferred to other shoulders instead of being once again postponed. The proposal was all the more attractive because there are those who see little advantage in the translation of the Ter Meulen scheme from theory to practice. Either Austria would break the scheme or the scheme would make Austria; in both cases a satisfactory conclusion would follow from two very satisfactory premises. And so it was done. It only remains to be seen which of the two birds will be killed with this one stone. Some people would say preferably both.

HUNGARY SEEKS TO HELP KRONER

Government's Effort to Improve Position of Money Artificially Is Being Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary—Matters financial are assuming a serious aspect in the Hungarian capital and some panicky falls in the value of the Hungarian kroner have recently been witnessed. The principal cause is attributed to the ill-advised attempts the Hungarian Government has made to improve the position of the kroner by somewhat artificial means on the Vienna and Zurich exchanges.

Many milliards of Hungarian kroner have lately been bought up in both places, and the precarious financial position of the Hungarian Government is apparently the outcome of these forced and excessive purchases, which have required larger sums than could for the moment be spared. The Hungarian Minister of Finance has been violently attacked in the press for this "exchange policy," which far exceeds the financial capacity of the country.

WHOLESALE FOOD PRICES DECLINING

NEW YORK, New York—Bradstreet's weekly index of wholesale food prices for the week ending April 22 stood at $2.94, compared with $2.97 the previous week, and $5.05 a year ago. Last week's average was 41.7 per cent below April 22, 1920, and 1 per cent below the previous week.

The wholesale commodity index of the United States Department of Labor for March was 162, against 167 in February, 177 in January, and 272 in May, 1920. In this index the base of 100 is the 1913 average. The different groups compare as follows:

	Mar 1921	Feb 1921	Jan 1921	Mar 1920
Farm products	129	129	136	244
Food	180	150	162	287
Cloths and clothing	192	198	208	347
Fuel and light	207	218	228	235
Metals and products	129	146	152	193
Building materials	212	222	239	341
House furnish'g goods	272	277	283	339
Miscellaneous	167	180	190	246
All commodities	162	167	177	272

The bureau's report on retail prices shows retailers are still reluctant to give customers the benefit of price reductions, the decline in a year averaging but 22 per cent, whereas wholesale reductions average 39 per cent.

OIL SHARES BRISK IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Trading in oil shares of the stock exchange again was brisk yesterday with sentiment cheerful. Shell Transport and Trading was 5⅝ and Mexican Eagle 6⅝. The industrials were slow.

In the gilt-edged department strength was noted in spots. French loans made additional gains on reparation hopes. There was profit-taking in far eastern loans.

Consols for money 48⅛, Grand Trunk 4⅜, De Beers 10¼, Rand Mines 2¼, bar silver 34⅝d. per ounce, money 4⅝ per cent; discount rates, short bills 5⅛ per cent; three months' bills 6 per cent.

DIVIDENDS REDUCED BY PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The Pennsylvania Railroad Company on Wednesday reduced its quarterly dividend to 1 per cent. The decrease is a quarterly reduction of ½ per cent. This is the first time in 22 years the Pennsylvania has reduced the annual dividend basis below 6 per cent. Since 1899 it has paid 6 per cent annually, with the exception of 1906, when it paid 6½, and in 1907 when it returned 7 per cent. For seven years prior to 1899 the dividends were 5 per cent.

Last November the company started to reduce its expenses by dismissing thousands of employees and in curtailing the purchase of materials. This was followed by asking all officers and employees to accept a reduction in pay to permit the company to meet expenses.

CAPITAL IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Sir Joseph Cook, the federal Treasurer, at a function to celebrate the opening of the Sydney factory of Messrs. Chubb, the noted makers of safes and strong rooms, said that British capital is coming into Australia very fast. Not less than £10,000,000, he said, was proposed to be spent here in new enterprises. Australia needed nothing so much, said the Treasurer, as this "accursed capital" that some talked about. Europe was suffering for lack of it. Happily Australia's resources were multiplying in a very wonderful way.

BANKERS SUGAR ACCEPTANCES

NEW YORK, New York—Bankers acceptances of approximately $20,000,000 are being drawn by the Sugar Financing Corporation, which are secured by sugar in Cuban warehouses. The Sugar Financing Corporation was organized early this month. Bills run 90 days and will be accepted by the Guaranty Trust Company, the National City Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed very steady yesterday. May 12.11, July 12.64, October 13.28, December 13.71, January 13.86. Cotton spot quiet; middling 12.30.

FINANCIAL

TARIFF IS AWAITED BY WOOL MARKETS

Business Is Less Brisk While the Industry Is Busy Watching Amendments to the Emergency Measure at Washington

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The delay in the enactment of the Emergency Tariff Bill has had somewhat of a depressing effect upon the wool trade and business was less brisk during the past week. It is the general belief that the emergency tariff will be enacted, although in just what form is problematical. Undoubtedly the measure will be amended in "Title II" which is the anti-dumping and American valuations section and the bill may be reported from the Senate Finance Committee by the end of the week. It seems quite likely that the bill will be further amended by the addition of a clause protecting the dyestuffs industry. These amendments will lay the bill open to debate, but once it passes the Senate it probably will be a matter of a day or two to whip it into shape for the President's signature, after passage in concurrence by both branches of Congress.

Just how far the emergency tariff will go towards stabilizing prices in wool remains to be seen. There is no doubt, of course, that it will tend to strengthen the market, but the tremendous stocks of wool in the American market today would seem to preclude the possibility of any noteworthy advance in prices for some months to come and, in fact, it may be questioned whether the market will quite hold its own under the depressing influence of the heavy stocks of raw material now available and in sight by the first of July, which will amount to about two years' normal supply, altogether. As an English observer has pertinently remarked, the world at the moment is "smothered in wool."

Underlying Conditions

The best feature of the situation is the fact that the world is short, at the present time, of manufactured goods. There is a demand for manufactured wool goods, not only abroad but in this country as well, which is a sound basis for hope for the future. Business still is poor in Yorkshire but feeling is bettter there, due, in part, it would seem, to the declaration of the British-Australian Wool Realization Association that it is the intention of the "Bawra" to maintain the reserve limits on wool for perhaps six months on the levels established at the January-February London colonial wool auctions, which limits are now fully 25 per cent above the open market levels. To maintain these reserves against the open market, of course, means that the wools held by the "Bawra" will not move into consumption so that supplies in London will be restricted to the importers having free wool, and these wools will bring rather better prices in consequence of the fact that they will not have the competition from the "Bawra" wools. Then, too, there is a better feeling in the continental markets and the export trade in England will naturally benefit thereby; indeed, all markets will benefit more or less, directly or indirectly, with the final agreement upon the German reparation, which seems to be more or less imminent.

In the foreign primary markets there has been no marked change latterly. Germany, which was the leading buyer in the recent London auctions, is showing more interest in the offering at Buenos Aires again and is taking some of the average and seedy descriptions costing from 3 to 9 cents a pound.

Australian Auctions

Sales dates have been fixed again for Australia, commencing May 9 with sales in Sydney and Melbourne and continuing more or less steadily through the month with offerings at the various other selling centers.

In this country the improved situation among the mills has been further indicated by the issuance of the figures showing wool textile mill machinery activity, as of April 1. These figures have been rearranged, as regards the percentage of working hours to the total reported by some 926 manufacturers, for comparison with March 1 and February 1. The increase in activity in the course of those two months is very interesting.

PER CENT OF ACTIVE WORKING HOURS TO TOTAL REPORTED

Looms—	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Wide	61.7	55.7	40.
Narrow	52.7	42.9	33.3
Carpet	35.7	34.1	26.5
Sets Cards	64.2	49.4	35.7
Combs	88.7	73.8	49.
Spindles—			
Woolen	65.9	49.5	35.5
Worsted	74.3	62.1	44.7

The mills have been taking wool in a leisurely manner, as their needs have dictated and so have found the market very generally in their favor and disposed to meet their requirements very frequently. There has been a fairly good movement in Australian fine wools, which have varied in price from 70 cents, clean basis, for 64s of fair character up to $1 clean for best warp 70s super wools. Other values are barely firm in line with recent quotations.

TEXAS PACIFIC COAL & OIL

NEW YORK, New York—The Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Company for the year ended December 31, 1920, shows net income after expenses, depreciation, etc., of $3,913,946, compared with net income after expenses, depreciation, depletion, federal tax, etc., of $5,408,611 in 1919.

FINANCIAL NOTES

More than one thousand wheat growers of Oklahoma have adopted the compulsory pooling plan of the National Wheat Growers Association in preference to an optional pooling plan offered by the Committee of Seventeen at Chicago in connection with its program for the cooperative handling of the grain.

That Australia may shortly assume a commanding position among the cotton-producing countries of the world is indicated by the reports from Queenstown, where comparatively large crops are assured this season. The Queensland Agricultural Department supplies the farmers with seed and advances them 11 cents on each pound of cotton they raise. It is estimated that about 250 tons of seed will be made available after the treatment of the present crop.

A cable from Frankfort, Germany, says the Reichsbank has resumed the purchase of British bills and checks, after a suspension of several weeks.

Discovery of rich petroleum deposits in the department of Chalatenango, northern Salvador, is reported. The oil is said to be near the surface, and it is estimated that the zone will promise 1,000,000 barrels daily.

The Nash Motor Company will build a $1,000,000 addition to its Milwaukee plant, which will be twice the size of the present plant, entailing employment of approximately 2500 additional men.

The Durham Hosiery Mills Company has announced that it has been impossible to take business on about half the styles in their lines for delivery prior to July 1, because of heavy sales.

A contract has been placed by the Cosmos Company of Mexico for approximately $50,000,000 of oil drilling equipment. The company controls 75 per cent of the producing area of the Zacamixtle and a large portion of Amatlan and Panuco fields in the Tampico district.

DIVIDENDS

Emerson Shoe quarterly of $1.75 a share on preferred, payable May 2 to holders of April 26.

Deere & Co., regular quarterly 1¾ % preferred dividend, payable June 1 to stock of record May 14.

Buckeye Pipe Line, quarterly of $2, payable June 15 to stock of June 1.

Harmony Mills, quarterly of $1.75 per share on preferred, payable May 2 to stock of April 27.

Nonquit Spinning, quarterly of $2, payable May 3 to stock of April 26.

Nashawena Mills, quarterly of $2, payable May 3 to stock of April 26.

Manomet Mills, quarterly of $2.50, payable May 3 to stock of April 26.

Pennsylvania Coal & Coke, quarterly of $1 a share on common, payable May 1 to stock of May 6.

Granite Cotton Mills, quarterly of 1½%, payable May 2 to stock of April 25.

MARCH COMMERCE OF UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Raw material imports during March exceeded exports by more than $10,000,000, while foodstuffs exports were about $28,000,000 in excess of imports, Department of Commerce figures disclose.

March imports of raw materials totaled $81,417,201, compared with $216,641,395 last year, and exports $69,163,782 compared with $225,083,249 in 1920. For the nine months ended with March imports aggregated $834,802,936, compared with $1,635,132,770 a year ago, and exports $1,084,884,249, compared with $1,553,352,289 in 1920.

March foodstuff imports were $81,107,000, compared with $149,906,000 last year, and exports $109,265,000, compared with $186,208,000 in 1920. For the nine months foodstuff imports amounted to $1,106,624,000, compared with $999,972,000 last year, and exports $1,534,965,000, compared with $1,651,444,000 in 1920.

Imports of manufactures in March totaled $87,038,000, compared with $152,835,000 in 1920, exports $190,263,000, compared with $389,801,000 the previous year. For the nine months imports aggregated $1,049,508,000, compared with $1,091,876,000 last year, and exports $2,978,609,000, compared with $1,718,280,000 in 1920.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wed.	Tues.	Parity
Sterling	$3.94¼	$3.94½	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0758	.0768¼	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0756½	.0771	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1742	.1737	.1930
Lire	.0486	.0490	.1930
Guilders	.3487	.3490	.4020
German marks	.0156	.0159½	.2380
Canadian dollar	.89⅝	.893	....
Argentine pesos	.3122	.3175	.4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0615	.0635	.1930
Pesetas	.1395	.1393	.1933
Swedish kroner	.2225	.2345	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1565	.1570	.2680
Danish kroner	.18	.18	.2680

STEEL MILLS TO RESUME

SHARON, Pennsylvania—Five hundred men will return to work Sunday night at the sheet mill of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company at Farrell when it will resume operations after a shut down of three weeks. Orders have been received here to start six of the eight mills. No. 1 and No. 5 will remain idle on account of repairs. The mills will work all next week. Sixteen hot mills at the mill of the same company in Farrell also will resume Sunday, affecting 1000 men.

ST. LOUIS BUSINESS REPORT

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—An approximate total of $1,500,000,000 of business was done in St. Louis in 1920, according to the annual report of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange. Dry goods and shoes were the principal commodities.

CANADA'S BUSINESS CONDITION REVIEW

Developments in Stock Market Show Further Deflation Possible in Securities and Commodities — Big Grain Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The stock market is finding a new level following the marked disturbance of the last week which, in the case of Riordon common, carried down the price from 107 to 33 within a few days. New financial arrangements are being made which are said to be adequate to meet immediate requirements. While the break was more violent than had been expected, still a continuance of marked deflation has been looked for by those who have followed conditions closely. Unquestionably some of the pulp and paper companies have misjudged the market, and having counted on a continuance of the strong demand for their products, that was a feature of a year ago, they started upon a policy of wide extensions, which, at prevailing high money rates, were extremely costly, and which the reduced demand has shown to be unwarranted. Nevertheless the general condition of the Canadian pulp and paper industry is sound and will remain so if a judicious policy is pursued.

These developments indicate that continued deflation may be expected. Some distance must still be traversed before the bottom, either in the value of stocks, or in the price of commodities, is reached. Some farm products are getting back to the prices that prevailed in 1915 and 1916, but as much cannot be said for the commodities that the farmer has to buy. It may, however, be said that the index of wholesale prices in March was 263.1, or nine points below the figure for February and 86 points below that for March of last year. The average cost of a list of 29 staple foods in 60 Canadian cities at the beginning of March was $13.33, compared with $15.98 for March, 1920.

Effects of Freight Rates

Evidence accumulates of the injurious effects of the high freight rates on traffic between the east and west. In respect to certain classifications a reduction of approximately 20 per cent came into effect on the 20th between competitive points in British Columbia and the east. This will help the lumber trade appreciably. Western farmers complain bitterly of the high rates.

In an effort to beat out the Young emergency tariff bill a heavy movement of grain and cattle to the United States has been on during the last two weeks. Within the 10 days following the opening of navigation on April 10, 34 large grain carriers moved out of Thunder Bay loaded with 5,500,000 bushels of wheat, 2,500,000 bushels of oats and 1,250,000 bushels of other grain. Notwithstanding this heavy shipment, elevators throughout the west are still loaded to capacity. Latest reports show that at the head of the Lakes there were 20,224,000 bushels of wheat, 15,599,880 bushels of oats, 3,407,000 bushels of barley and 1,917,000 bushels of flax. This is over twice the quantity there at this time last year. As an indication of the volume of grain still to come out it may be said that of the 600,000,000 bushels estimated to have been grown in the west last year only 25 per cent has been shipped.

The statement recently made by Premier Meighen in Parliament on the reasons for the government's action in respect to the Grand Trunk Railway has had a good effect, having done much to dispel the impression disseminated in some quarters that the government has not dealt fairly with the company. British financial comment is much more reasonable, some writers even saying that the shareholders would be well advised in accepting the government's proposals, and it is practically certain that this will be done.

Little Strike Prospect

With the possible exception of a strike on the part of union employees in the pulp and paper mills, it is unlikely that serious Labor troubles will develop on May 1 in this country.

The Canadian General Electric Company is increasing its capitalization up to $20,000,000, the increase with respect to the common being from $9,000,000 to $18,000,000, there being also $2,000,000 preferred. The company is busy, there being a strong demand for electrical equipment.

Promoters of new financial institutions are learning that present conditions are not favorable to their operations, those behind the Great West Bank of Canada, a new institution which received a charter last year, having applied for an extension of time in order to complete their preliminary work.

The Dominion Government has had no trouble in disposing of the $19,729,250 of taxable Victory bonds left on its hands by the Marketing Committee when it went out of business. When distribution began the 1934s were quoted at 95⅝ and interest, and on February 22, when the distribution ended, the quotation remained unchanged.

Agents of the Soviet Government have been trying to interest the federal authorities in trade with Russia, and it is now announced that Krassin, who conducted the negotiations with the British Government, is to visit Canada this summer.

CAPITAL INCREASED

DOVER, Delaware—The Perfection Tire Rubber Company of Iowa has certified that it has increased its capital from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

FUTURE USE OF OIL IN SHIPPING

Sir Joseph Maclay Predicts Great Developments in the Use of This Fuel as Motive Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Sir Joseph Maclay, speaking recently at the annual meeting of the members of the British Institute of Marine Engineers upon his election to the presidential chair, said he believed we were far from the end of discovery in connection with ships and engines and that in coming years there would be great developments. Without them the outlook would indeed be gloomy. It was in times of depression that genius and ability came to the front.

He himself was a believer in the Diesel engine, which he was certain would do far more for marine engineering than they realized. In this connection the speaker referred to the case of a 12-knot ship which recently went out to the East and home again on an oil consumption of 20 tons per day as compared with 80 tons per day of coal under like conditions. There was, he declared, a great future for oil in connection with shipping.

AMERICAN TRADERS IN FRANCE WARNED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—An important warning to traders in America who have occasion to send parcels to France has been issued by the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris. Owing to the severity of the French customs laws, the whole matter was referred to a committee which at the last meeting presented a report. In this report special notice was given to the prevailing neglect of American business men to observe the rules when sending articles subject to duties by post.

The American Chamber of Commerce is particularly active. It recently organized a branch at Havre to deal with business arising at that port. The Paris Chamber is the only Chamber in France, and the Havre organization should rather be regarded as a committee acting for the convenience of the Paris members. A considerable number of new members have lately been registered.

NEW YORK MARKET GENERALLY LOWER

NEW YORK, New York—Stocks were under pressure during the greater part of yesterday's session, the adverse quarterly statement of the United States Steel Corporation inviting an extension of the short interest. With few exceptions the list closed lower. The market sold off quite generally on announcement of the cut in the Pennsylvania dividend, that stock declining 2 points. Bethlehem Steel lost 3½ points, and Crucible went down 2⅜, and Republic declined 2¾. General Asphalt, Sears Roebuck, and United Fruit were the leaders among the buoyant stocks. Call money was steady at 6½ per cent. Sales totaled 870,200 shares.

The close was somewhat easier: Steel 83, off 2; General Asphalt 70⅞, up 2¾; Pennsylvania 34, off 1⅝; Mexican Petroleum 150¼, off 3⅜; Studebaker 86⅛, off ⅝.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices were weaker yesterday, despite strength at the opening, and closed slightly lower, with May at 1.25½ and July at 1.06. Corn also declined slightly, May closing at 59, July at 61⅝ and September at 64⅛. Hogs were 10 to 15 points higher. Scattered selling had a bearish influence on provisions. May barley 60½, July barley 60½, May pork 15.75, July pork 16.00, May lard 9.52, July lard 9.92, September lard 10.30, May ribs 9.20, July ribs 9.52, September ribs 9.85.

MARKET AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Daily averages in the stock market are as follows:

	Tuesday	Changes from prev day	Year ago
20 rails	71.45	+.12	73.71
20 industrials	78.86	+.31	96.41
20 coppers	28.21	+.77	37.82

BURLINGTON BONDS GO WELL

NEW YORK, New York—Initial responses to the offering of $230,000,000 Northern Pacific, Great Northern joint 15-year 6 per cent convertible gold bonds are gratifying to bankers.

NEW COMPTROLLER DISCUSSES CREDITS

United States Official Tells Louisiana Bankers Prospects Are Encouraging and Government Will Lend Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The policy of the federal government of "extending through our financial instrumentalities every encouragement to the producer," and according him "the fullest credit and the broadest support through individual banks," was announced by D. R. Crissinger, comptroller of the currency of the United States, in an address before the Louisiana State Bankers Association here. Mr. Crissinger said, in part:

"For two reasons, the country's prosperity is bound up in the execution of such a policy: "First, this country, as a domestic problem, must keep going its farms, mines, mills and all the machinry of production; and it must help the people of the United States to buy these products.

"Second, in foreign trade, the world's markets cannot longer postpone the buying of their necessities from the United States, and, therefore, the foreign demand for American commodities again is almost ready to make itself felt. The world's shelves and warehouses are just about denuded of those goods which represent our great agricultural industry.

Cotton Demand Certain

"Consumers have been more or less on an enforced strike, but they must come back into the market, and already they are doing so. The continuance of the world's great and increasing demand for cotton is just as certain as the continuation of civilization itself. Those who are vested with some measure of authority to guide the broader financial policies of this country have a fairly accurate conception of the vital necessity of encouraging and sustaining the production of our cotton crop and of every other agricultural staple. They are determined that, in behalf of American industry, there shall be exerted whatever power and influence may be necessary to bring this vital industry back to a basis of assured prosperity.

"I do not want to be understood as suggesting that government aid can be relied upon to do the things that private enterprise, thrift, and effort must do; but I am willing that you should very definitely understand that every possible support and encouragement, consistent with sanity and soundness, based on the consolidated credit and authority of American business, and the United States Government, will be held out in this time of trial and stress. The national credit reservoir is in excellent condition, and the world's business in general is improving.

Conditions Abroad

"From the best-informed sources abroad come assurances that conditions there are improving; that the outlook for increasing trade with the United States is decidedly hopeful; that requirements for our materials are such that their satisfaction cannot be much longer postponed, if measures can be devised to enable the business to be carried on. At this point, again, I can give assurance that the utmost support will be given by the government's financial authorities to every effort at the extension of credits whereby foreign trade may be developed. Of government credits and money we have given all that can be permitted in safety; hereafter, the task must be handled through the due and regular processes of commercial transactions, of those transactions which represent the unceasing flow of supplies, and the constant, if at times postponed, liquidations of accounts. There can be no more consideration of vast blocks of credit, to be expended, perhaps, in purchases which represent the least prospect for early liquidation. The streams of international exchanges must be clarified and investigated. Within the limits which prudence dictates, the financial and economic system of this country must and will be encouraged to open new markets, to encourage new demands, and to sustain enterprise wherever it gives satisfactory promise of successful performance.

CHAIN FORGING PRICE CUT

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania — The United States Chain Forging Company is preparing an announcement reducing prices on its products from $10 to $30 a ton.

PRUDENCE-BONDS

The Safe Alternative

The fact that first mortgage securities are a great form of investment does not mean that all are uniformly good. If you want an absolute guarantee of interest and principal, a safe alternative is 6% Prudence-Bonds.

Let us send you a booklet No. Z-155, on the subject.

Realty Associates Investment Corporation

31 Nassau Street, New York 162 Remsen Street, Brooklyn

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

KANSAS OUTLOOK IS PROMISING

Crimson and Blue Track Team Is Strong in the Field Events —Seven Letter Men Are Back on Varsity Squad This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAWRENCE, Kansas—The outlook for the University of Kansas track team is promising, according to a statement by Coach K. A. Schlademan.

Kansas is exceptionally strong in the field events with two outstanding stars that rank among the best in America. These two athletes are Capt. E. L. Bradley '22, premier all-around athlete of the United States, and E. A. Sandefur '22.

Seven letter men are back to make the team. They are Captain Bradley, Sandefur, R. D. Cowgill '21, A. R. Massey '22, P. M. O'Leary '23, W. G. Rhinehart '21, and F. E. Welsh '22.

The outstanding sprinters are Captain Bradley, O'Leary, A. E. Wpestemeyer '23, and L. D. Duff '21. L. W. Hostetter '21 and R. S. Pierson '22 are also promising sprinters.

O'Leary is considered one of the best quarter-milers in the Valley. Coghill, Rhinehart, T. C. Reid '21, and B. R. Meidenger '23, are other strong contenders in this event.

Kansas is weakest in the half-mile, mile, and two-mile events. Coghill, Clarence Dierging, Sp., W. M. James '23, and B. R. Meidenger '23, are the strongest contestants in the half-mile. Massey, Dierking, James, J. G. Wilson '23, and P. B. Patterson '23, look best in the mile run. Massey is considerably above the average in the two-mile run, with Patterson, James, Wilson, and C. H. Eckel '21 other candidates.

Captain Bradley leads the Kansas hurdlers. Other candidates in the hurdle events are R. D. Pringle '22, W. F. McGinnis '21, and D. E. Phillips '23.

C. D. Rogers '23 has been showing up best in the pole vault event so far, although C. A. Rhinehart '23 is doing good work. C. A. McAdams '23 and Captain Bradley are the two best candidates in the running high jump event. O'Leary and Woestemeyer are probably two of the best running board jumpers in the Missouri Valley Conference. Sandefur is, without doubt, the best shot put in the Missouri Valley, with Captain Bradley a close second. Both are also good in the discus event, while Bradley is believed to be the javelin champion of the Valley.

The first outdoor meet to be held on the McCook Field track by Kansas will be with the Kansas State Agricultural College team, May 21. Then the Kansas team will close the Valley season at the annual Missouri Valley Conference meet to be held this year at St. Louis, Missouri, May 27-28. The last meet will be the Western Conference meet, to be held at Chicago, June 3-4.

WASHINGTON STATE WINS SECOND GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PULLMAN, Washington—In the second game of their two-game baseball series, State College of Washington came back Tuesday and took the game by a score of 12 to 7 from the University of Oregon. J. B. Friel '23, for the Cougars, pitched seven innings of real baseball, and the Oregonians knocked his successor, A. E. Ruley '23, out of the box, gathering 5 runs in the eighth inning.

Errors and scattered hits netted the Cougars one run each in the second, third, and fourth innings. Then G. M. Knudsen '21, in the box, and his infield with him became unsteady. J. A. Berg '21 went in to stop the scoring and 3 Cougar runs were in before the inning was over. R. M. Gray Jr. '23, who went in the box in the seventh inning, allowed 5 hits and 6 runs before the side was retired. At the end of Friel's 7 innings the score was 12 to 2 in State's favor, with 5 hits the only solace he allowed the visitors. Ruley faced seven batsmen, hitting one man and allowing 4 hits and 5 runs.

Knudsen was the batting star of the day, getting 2 three-baggers and 1 home run. J. I. McDonald '22 for the Cougars also made a home run besides scoring 2 other runs. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Washington	0	1	1	1	3	0	6	0	x—	12	12	11
Oregon	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	0—	7	9	5

Batteries—Friel, Ruley, Skadan and Bray; Knudsen, Berg, Gray and Leslie. Umpire—Norm Moss. Time—2h.15m.

BENEDICT IS NAMED CHAIRMAN FOR RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Southern Yacht Club has named a committee, of which former Commodore P. S. Benedict is chairman, to arrange for the Southern Marine Marathon, the 200-mile motor-boat race from New Orleans to Pensacola, held annually on July 3, 4, 5. This race, the longest of its kind run exclusively in American waters, was established in 1912, and is run for the Southern Yacht Club trophy, a large bronze shield, which must be won twice in succession, or three times not consecutively, by the same person, though not necessarily by the same boat. The winner of each year's "leg" on the trophy is awarded a miniature replica of the shield.

There are seven other cups and trophies, for boats of various speeds, but the main trophy goes for the best elapsed time between the Louisiana and the Florida ports, with the handicaps added. Last year's race was won by Creole Sue, an express cruiser, semi-speed, owned by Theodore Grunewald of New Orleans. Owing to the formation of the power boat division of the Southern Yacht Club this year, much interest has been aroused in this race, and 12 entries already are reported, with prospects of about as many more. The race for 44 miles, between Mobile and Pensacola, is run on the open Gulf of Mexico, while much of the course, prior to this stretch, is run at night, so that the Southern Marine Marathon is a test of seamanship and navigating ability of the entrants as well as of the speed of the boats.

PRINCETON HAS NEW COMMITTEE

Dr. Raycroft Is Made Chairman of Advisory Board Which Will Be in Charge of Basketball

PRINCETON, New Jersey—The Princeton University Board of Athletic Control has taken a new step in the inauguration of minor sports in the university with the appointment of a graduate advisory committee to take charge of basketball. Basketball is one of the most popular forms of athletics at Princeton and the game is the first minor sport to win the recognition of having a graduate committee appointed to take charge of its interests, similar to the management of the major sports of football, baseball, track and crew.

Dr. J. E. Raycroft, in charge of the physical education department in the university and former head of the Intercollegiate Basketball League, will be the chairman of the basketball committee. The other members are A. Devereaux '12, J. N. Hynson '20, C. W. McGraw '19, J. B. McTigue '16, and H. H. Salmon '15. All of these men except McGraw were active in basketball during their undergraduate days. McGraw did not win his insignia in basketball but secured fame as captain of the 1919 football eleven.

As in the case of the major sport committee, the basketball advisory committee will have charge of the general policy of the court game and will take care of the securing of a new coach.

WASHINGTON LEADS AMERICAN STANDING

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Washington	9	3	.750
Cleveland	9	4	.692
New York	5	6	.455
St. Louis	5	6	.455
Boston	4	5	.444
Chicago	3	5	.375
Detroit	4	6	.400
Philadelphia	3	7	.300

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Detroit 5, Cleveland 2.
Washington 5, New York 3.
Philadelphia at Boston (postponed)
Chicago at St. Louis (postponed)

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston
Washington at New York
St. Louis at Chicago
Detroit at Cleveland

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Only two games were played in the American Baseball League yesterday, the Philadelphia at Boston and Chicago at St. Louis games were postponed. Washington now leads the American League standing. New York lost her fifth consecutive game to Washington by 5 to 3. R. J. Shawkey pitched his first game of the season for New York and held the Senators to seven hits. He was replaced in the ninth inning by Carl Mays. The Detroit Tigers tied the score in the ninth inning with Cleveland, but, after playing the extra inning, the Tigers scored three more runs and thus ran out victors over Cleveland by 5 to 2.

WASHINGTON IS WINNER

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Highlanders dropped their fifth consecutive game, losing to Washington again yesterday in the ninth inning, 5 to 3. R. J. Shawkey started his first game of the season as a pitcher and held the Senators to seven hits before he was replaced by Carl Mays in the ninth inning. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2—	5	7	3
New York	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	3	8	2

Batteries—Shaw, Mogridge and Gharrity; Shawkey, Mays and Schang. Umpires—Connolly and Moriarity.

DETROIT BEATS CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, Ohio — The Detroit Tigers after tying the score in the ninth inning yesterday came through with three more runs in the tenth inning and won, 5 to 2. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10—	R	H	E
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—	3	6	3
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	5	0

Batteries—Hollings, Leonard, Sutherland and Bassler, Ainsmith; Coveleskie and O'Neil. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

BASEBALL GAME CALLED OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—The University of Washington's second baseball game with the Oregon Agricultural College nine was called off at the end of the fourth inning yesterday, neither team scoring.

LIPTON CUP CHALLENGER

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The Royal Vancouver Yacht Club, challenger for the Pacific Coast Lipton cup, the Patricia, designed by C. H. Nicholson, was launched here Tuesday night. The cup is now held by the Sir Tom of the Seattle Yacht Club.

MONTANA STATE VARSITY WINS

Takes Intercollegiate Basketball Title for the Second Time in History by Defeating the Montana State College Five

MONTANA INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL STANDING

College—	Won	Lost	P.C.
State University, Missoula	7	1	.875
State College, Bozeman	6	3	.667
Billings Polytechnic, Billings	1	1	.500
Mt. St. Charles, Helena	3	5	.375
School of Mines, Butte	3	6	.333
Montana Wesleyan, Helena	1	5	.167

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MISSOULA, Montana—Defeating the Montana State College basketball quintet in three games out of four in the annual title series, the Montana State University team of Missoula won the Montana intercollegiate title for the second time in the history of the sport in this State. The previous occasion when the State University proved supreme was in 1918.

The last two contests of the title series were played at Missoula, the State University winning the first by a wide margin, 36 to 26, and taking the second and last, 23 to 19, by playing a desperate rally in the closing minutes of play, after their opponents had led throughout the game. In the first two games of the series, played at Bozeman, Montana, State College won the opener, 19 to 18, while State University overwhelmed the home quintet in the second game, 20 to 5, allowing their opponents but two field goals.

William Larkin '21, playing his fourth and last year as forward for the State University, proved the star scorer in the title series with the State College, counting a total of 33 points, 8 field goals and 17 free throws. Capt. Arthur Jergenson, '22 of the State College, veteran forward, was second high scorer for the series with 27 points, counting 6 field goals and 15 free throws. R. McCarren '23, at forward for the State College, scored 19 points. H. F. Adams '21 and L. C. Higbee '21, both of the State University quintet, each tossed 9 field goals, while L. Whitney '23 of the State College scored 17 points on 8 field goals and 1 free throw. Ronald Ahern '22 and Oscar Levin '23 of the State University each counted 6 field goals, while Bruce Hollister '22 of the State College made 3. The excellent guarding of Capt. S. E. Sullivan '22 and Harold Baird '23 of the State University team was the main factor in keeping the State College score so low.

The State University champions scored two victories over the State School of Mines, of Butte, by the scores of 24 to 15 and 36 to 15. In neither game were the champions hard pressed and led all the way. The State College of Bozeman won four consecutive games from the School of Mines, the first two by a close score, the third 33 to 21, and the last by a closing rally, 21 to 17.

The State University also scored two victories over Mt. St. Charles College of Helena, which last season proved a prominent contender in basketball circles. The scores were 41 to 9 and 54 to 19 in favor of the university. The university did not play Montana Wesleyan University of Helena, the last in the state conference, who proved easy for the other teams, losing to the State College, the State School of Mines, Billings Polytechnic Institute and Mt. St. Charles College. The State University quintet scored 252 points during the season against 127 for its opponents. The State College made a unique record, scoring exactly 175 points, the same number which its opponents made against it.

An all-star team for Montana intercollegiate circles is a rather difficult proposition to pick, though it is admitted that W. E. Larkin '21 of the State University and Arthur Jorgenson '22 of the State College rank first as forwards, the former because of his brilliant floor work and long-distance shooting, the latter because of his unerring accuracy from the foul line and under the basket. Both are veterans of the game and well-versed in every turn and quirk of court pastime. H. F. Adams '21 of the State University has the edge over L. Whitney '23 of the State College at center. Harold Baird '23 of the State University is easily the best guard in the State, while the other position is between Bruce Hollister '22 of the State College and Stephen Sullivan '22 of the State University.

In its games with Northwestern Conference teams the State University squad was not as successful as with state teams, securing an even break with Whitman University in a four-game series, losing to Idaho, and being defeated by Washington State College, 28 to 24. The State College team played but two games outside of the State, losing both to the Utah Agricultural College.

The State University team was coached by B. W. Bierman (Minnesota); the State College by D. V. Graves (Missouri); the State School of Mines by C. B. Pittser (Colorado Mines); Mt. St. Charles by William Fluhr (State College); Montana Wesleyan by A. C. Lemon (Morningside).

PRINCETON SOCCER PRACTICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey — The Princeton University soccer football team that was runnerup in the intercollegiate league last fall, have begun spring practice under Coach Nies, and Capt. W. B. McIlvain Jr. '22. Five regulars from last year's team reported, besides all of the undefeated yearling team. Coach Nies expects to use several of the first-year men in the practice games this spring so that they will be accustomed to working with the team when the league season opens next fall. The present lineup of the team is: C. Wittingham '22, ol., R. J. Cameron '22, il., T. F. Angell '24, cf., M. M. Pritchat '24, ir., J. S. Mosher '23, or., G. V. Barr '24, lhb., W. E. Smart '24, chb., F. A. Schutte '23, lhb., R. Y. Engle '22, rfb., L. M. Fisher '23, g.

PITTSBURGH LEADS NATIONAL STANDING

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	10	3	.769
Brooklyn	8	5	.615
Chicago	6	4	.600
New York	6	5	.545
Boston	6	7	.462
Cincinnati	6	8	.429
Philadelphia	4	7	.364
St. Louis	1	8	.111

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Brooklyn 5, New York 4
Boston 5, Philadelphia 2
Cincinati 2, Chicago 1
Pittsburgh 7, St. Louis 4

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia
New York at Brooklyn
Pittsburgh at St. Louis
Chicago at Cincinnati

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Eight teams played in the National Baseball League yesterday. G. H. Ruth has a rival this season in George Kelly, who equaled the season's home run record yesterday, when he hit his fifth over the right field fence in the sixth inning of the Brooklyn and New York game. The Champions made a rally in the ninth inning and thus defeated New York by 5 to 4. Both teams made 12 hits during the game. St. Louis used five pitchers and two catchers against Pittsburgh, but failed to win, the score standing 7 to 4 at the end of the game. Although the Cincinnati Reds were outhit by five, they won a close game from Chicago by 2 to 1. Both of Cincinnati's runs were made in the first inning. Boston outhit the Philadelphians and won by 5 to 2. The Braves made four of their five runs in the seventh inning.

BOSTON BRAVES WIN

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Boston Braves outhit the Philadelphians today and won, 5 to 2. Four of the five runs were bunched in the seventh inning. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0—	5	9	2
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	2	9	2

Batteries—Watson and O'Neil; Causey and Bruggy. Umpires—Brennan and Emslie.

CINCINNATI WINS, 2 TO 1

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Cincinnati Reds won from Chicago yesterday, 2 to 1, despite the fact that they were able to find Hanson, Chicago pitcher, for more than four hits. Both of the Reds' runs were made in the first inning. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x—	2	4	1
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	1	9	1

Batteries—Marquard and Wingo; Hanson and O'Farrell. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

PITTSBURGH IS WINNER

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Five errors by St. Louis contributed to the loss of yesterday's game to Pittsburgh, 7 to 4. Five pitchers and two catchers were used by St. Louis. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1—	7	8	2
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0—	4	9	5

Batteries—Hamilton, Zinn and Schmidt; Goodwin, May, Walker, Sherdel, North and Clemons, Dilhoefer. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

BROOKLYN WINS, 5 to 4

BROOKLYN, New York—Brooklyn's ninth inning rally defeated the New York Giants 5 to 4 in yesterday's game. George Kelly equaled the season's home run record set by G. H. Ruth when he drove his fifth circuit hit over the right field fence in the sixth inning. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2—	5	12	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0—	4	12	0

Batteries—Mitchell, Mamaux and Miller; Barnes and Snyder. Umpires—Hart and McCormick.

OXFORD LADIES' TEAM WINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, England—Oxford University ladies defeated the Cambridge University ladies' hockey eleven by 5 goals to 0 here recently. Each side included six players who had figured in the corresponding fixture last year, and the game was contested at a great pace from start to finish. In stickwork and dash the teams were about equal, but Oxford owed its win to two things, superior combined play and a pair of remarkably fast and reliable fullbacks. The latter, Miss Gregory and Miss K. Paterson, proved an impenetrable defense, and their speed enabled them to assist their forwards without giving the opposing vanguard too much scope. Miss Paterson, who captained the Oxford side, was quite the best player in the field, her clean hitting and skillful, determined tackling being largely accountable for the victory of her side.

TWO GAMES POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri—The baseball games between the University of Missouri and Washington University that were to have been played Tuesday and Wednesday were postponed. The postponement may result in a big advantage to Washington since several of Missouri's best players may fail to return to the university for the spring term, which opens tomorrow.

EVERTON AND TOTTENHAM DRAW

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LIVERPOOL, England (Wednesday)—In the First Division of the English Association Football League today, Everton and Tottenham drew, 0 to 0.

LARGE ENTRY FOR GYMNASTIC MEET

Fifty Thousand Expected to Take Part in Workers' Olympiad to Be Held at Prague in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia — Fifty thousand entries have been received for the Workers' Olympiad, a gymnastic festival organized and supervised by the Labor parties of Tzecho-Slovakia, which will be held at Prague in June. The displays will be the result of efforts by the Working Men's Physical Educational Association, and will be the first public performance promoted by this body on so large a scale. They are expected to be attended by all societies affiliated to that mentioned above. The large number of entries includes both male and female competitors, and the time during which the festival is held will be devoted to a national vacation.

There are two great physical educational centers in Tzecho-Slovakia. One is the "Sokol" Association, the membership of which is derived from people belonging rather to the middle than the artisan clases. The membership of the other consists, as the name implies, nearly exclusively of the workers and members of the Labor Party, although it is open to all who are in agreement with its ideas. The first one was founded 60 years ago, the second one 25 years ago.

The Working Men's Association owes its successful development to the solidarity which exists within the ranks of each organization. These organizations, the total number of which at the end of 1919 was 1088, include men and women, and are divided, according to the age of the members, into three sections. The first comprises adults, the second young people from 14 to 18 years, and the third is for those under 14. In 1903 the association had only 1800 members, while in 1913 there were 542 branches with 34,000 members. Since 1918, when the independence of Tzecho-Slovakia was established, these organizations have made very considerable progress, having by the end of 1919, as mentioned, increased to 1088 with a membership of no less than 154,471.

The great number of organized lectures is the best testimony to the importance of these organizations from the educational point of view. Thus in 1919 were organized 3301 educational lectures, 6504 public debates and 8550 short speeches in the course of the gymnastic exercises. The association owns several hundred libraries, the number of books in which is 55,000. Further, one fortnightly and two monthly newspapers are published for the members. The gymnastic festival known as the Workers' Olympiad will be officially inaugurated on June 12. The chief displays, however, will be held between June 26 and 29. The first two weeks will be devoted to the pupils, while the adult gymnasts, both men and women, will give their displays toward the end. The exercises will consist of drill and also display on apparatus. The number of persons who will take part in the drill exercises is as follows:

	Men	Women
Adults	13,500	7,560
Young people	7,359	6,259
Pupils	7,238	8,187

The site upon which the celebrations will be held has an area of 140,000 square yards, and can accommodate 11,000 performers at the same time. The grand stands and seats will hold 110,000 spectators. It is evident that the expenses in connection with these festivals will be enormous, and indeed they are estimated at about 3,000,000 crowns. The preparations for these celebrations occupied about two years. In 1920 several committees were elected to deal with details of building, publicity, communications, food, finance, and management, and it will be their object to make this great festivity a success.

FRANCE TO APPLY FOR 1924 OLYMPIC GAMES

PARIS, France—In furtherance of the movement to secure the award of the Olympic Games of 1924 for this city, the Paris Municipal Council yesterday gave audience to the French Olympic committee. President le Corbeiller of the council assured the Olympic committee of all the moral and financial support, practicable, and announced that the city will give a free grant of the site for the erection of a proper stadium, plans for which have already been completed and submitted.

Several sites for such a stadium are now under consideration. The application for the award of the 1924 Olympic Games to France will be submitted to the International Olympic Committee, which meets at Lausanne on June 2, and the award made by that body will be final.

WASHINGTON TAKES ITS THIRD GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—University of Washington won its third straight baseball game Tuesday, defeating the Oregon Agricultural College team, 8 to 3 in a game of errors, heavy hitting and one home run.

Roscoe Torrance, Washington's second baseman and first man up at bat, doubled to left and scored when the fielder missed the ball. With one man on base in the first, Gordon McMahon made a hit over center that scored both the other runner and himself.

B. G. Babb '22 was then replaced in the box by B. E. Hughes '21, who finished the remaining eight innings for the Oregon Agricultural College. At times George Leonard was in tight corners but each time was cleared by exceptional fielding. The Oregon Agricultural College scored two in the fifth on three hits and an error, another error following a hit in the sixth accounted for its third and last score.

Torrance, Leonard, J. T. Marriott and J. N. Maloney, all of Washington, each made two bases. Whitney Gill made a two-base hit for the Oregon Aricultural College. Leonard struck out three, Hughes four. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Washington	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0—	8	13	3
Oregon Aggies	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0—	3	8	3

Batteries—Leonard and Maloney; Babb, Hughes and Gill.

SIMMS LEADING BY EIGHT GOALS

Whitworth and Rawlings Share Second Position in the Third Division of Football League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The outstanding feature as regards goal scoring in the third division of the English Association Football League on April 2 was George Whitworth's performance of scoring 4 goals for Northampton against Brentford. This brought his total to 21, equal to that of W. E. Rawlings of Southampton. These two players thus jointly occupied second position, behind Ernest Simms of Luton Town, whose unenhanced total stood at 29. Another most consistent performer, J. Edmondson of Swansea Town, succeeded in advancing his total to 20 by virtue of a couple of goals against Millwall, and he consequently drew level with Francis Hoddinott of Watford, who failed to increase his score. W. J. Smith, obtaining one of Queens Park Rangers' goals against Newport County, went above John Doran of Brighton and Hove Albion, and J. Conner of the Crystal Palace. Whitworth and Edmondson were the only players who succeeded in scoring more than one goal during the afternoon of April 2. The list:

Player and club—	Goals
Ernest Simms, Luton Town	29
W. E. Rawlings, Southampton	21
George Whitworth, Northampton	21
Francis Hoddinott, Watford	20
J. Edmondson, Swansea Town	20
W. J. Smith, Queens Park Rangers	19
John Doran, Brighton & Hove Albion	18
J. Conner, Crystal Palace	18
H. J. Fleming, Swindon Town	17
H. E. King, Brentford	17
C. W. Bailey, Reading	16
J. Birch, Queens Park Rangers	16
A. S. Leigh, Bristol Rovers	15
James Moore, Southampton	14
J. Walker, Merthyr Town	13
J. Gregory, Queens Park Rangers	13
A. A. Dominy, Southampton	13
William Batty, Swindon Town	12
William Lockett, Northampton	12
Beale, Merthyr Town	12
Frank Stringfellow, Portsmouth	11
George Travers, Norwich City	11
Peter Ronald, Watford	10
E. Smith, Crystal Palace	10
Alan Mathieson, Luton Town	10

FERGUSON STILL LEADS SCORERS

Arthur Lochhead Makes Four Goals in Scottish League Game and Has 11 to His Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—There was very little change in the placings of the leading goal scorers in the Scottish Association Football League on April 2. The star goal scorers, indeed, were very quiet on that date. The outstanding feature of the day's play, apart from the facts that the Rangers could only draw with Greenock Morton at Greenock—earlier in the week they had also dropped a point to the Queen's Park—and that the Celtic did no better than draw on their own ground with Dumbarton, was the scoring of 6 goals by the Heart of Midlothian club against Clyde at Edinburgh. Of these 6 Arthur Lochhead, who did not come into the side until the latter part of the season, obtained 4, and that enabled him to raise his total into double figures. Another player to reach that stage was Patrick Gallagher of the Celtic. John Bell, Dundee, and Duncan Walker, Dumbarton, each scored a goal, which raised them to the 20 mark. The list:

Player and club—	Goals
Hugh Ferguson, Motherwell	40
William Henderson, Airdrieonians	32
T. B. McInally, Celtic	27
Andrew Cunningham, Glasgow Rangers	24
George French, Greenock Morton	24
George Henderson, Glasgow Rangers	23
J. R. Smith, Kilmarnock	22
Joseph Cassidy, Partick Thistle	22
John Bell, Dundee	20
Duncan Walker, Dumbarton	20
William Reid, Albion Rovers	18
Frank Walker, Third Lanark	17
Thomas Cairns, Glasgow Rangers	17
Fletcher Welsh, Third Lanark	16
F. J. Forbes, Heart of Midlothian	16
Alexander Archibald, Glasgow Rangers	15
D. L. Anderson, Hibernians	15
J. J. Quinn, Ayr United	15
George Waite, Clydebank	13
Charles Duncan, Clyde	13
Harry Paton, Clydebank	13
Peter Fisher, Aberdeen	12
Allan Brown, Clyde	12
James Dunn, Hibernians	11
Arthur Lochhead, Heart of Midlothian	11

CUTTING DEFEATS PRICE

LONDON, England—C. S. Cutting, the United States court tennis player, defeated Captain Price of England, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1, in the second round of the twenty-ninth annual amateur courts championship of England at the Queen's Club here yesterday. Cutting won by his aggressiveness, and tennis experts predicted after his victory that he would reach the finals.

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TRINITY WINS LEINSTER CUP

Defeats University College of Dublin by 5 to 0 in Final of Rugby Football Competition

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The inter-varsity final of the competition for the Leinster Rugby Football Cup, Trinity College versus University College (Dublin), won by the former, 5 to 0, on April 2 produced as good a game as has been seen at Lansdowne Road this season. University College, appearing in senior ranks for the second year, made many friends by their sterling games in the earlier rounds of the competition, in the course of which they met and disposed of Old Belvedere, Wanderers and Clontarf, scoring in all 36 points to 3. Trinity successfully dealt with Monkston, Bective Rangers, and the Second Welch Regiment and collected 68 points against 16 in the process.

Play between the two varsities ruled very fast and open throughout. The Trinity players possessed a slight advantage in the pack which enabled them to give their back divisions the greater share of the ball, and had it not been for the plucky defense of University the winners would have run up a very big score. As it was two strenuous "forties" terminated with but a single score, which came from a good individual dribble by J. V. Druten, J. G. Stewart adding the goal points. On a couple of occasions Trinity almost scored on the right wing, when Denis Cussen had the defense beaten, but the ball bounced badly each time. University College, in addition to sound defensive work, did quite a fair share of attacking, and more than once came very near scoring. A very good side, lacking only in weight, the University men should prove a distinct acquisition to Irish football in years to come.

Trinity College also carried off the Leinster Junior Rugby League final after a hard game with Blackrock College. The first half was scoreless, and midway through the second period Trinity scored an unconverted try which was just enough to give them a hardly merited win.

Two games for the Metropolitan Cup were the chief attractions under the Association football code on April 2. The Shelbourne men were superior to St. James' Gate all through, but faulty shooting was the cause of the narrowness of their win. A goal down at half-time, they got going properly in the second period, and, scoring twice, just snatched a victory by 2 goals to 1. The start of the other game, Bohemians vs. Jacob's, looked like a runaway victory for the former. The winners were a goal to the good within a very few minutes of the start, but later went all to pieces in front of goal. In fact, they appeared to be able to do everything but score. Jacob's defense stood the test well, and in one of their attacking movements Stephen Boyne put through the equalizer. Just on half-time the Bohemians went ahead again. The second half followed without further scoring, leaving the result at 2 to 1 in favor of the Bohemians.

Royal Hibernians and Naas qualified for the final of the Mill's Hockey Cup, both at the expense of Railway Union teams. Against the Union's second eleven Naas had a big advantage in experience and ran up the score of 7 goals without reply. The other match was quite another story. Though not at full strength, the Hibernians opened the scoring and were 2 goals up at the interval. On resumption the Union attacked strongly and it was not long before the scores were level. There was no change at full time, and an extra period was ordered. Even this failed to produce further score. More extra time was played and it was only at the close of this that Thomas Parslow finished a good run by scoring the winning goal, the final score thus reading 3 to 2 in favor of Royal Hibernians.

MISS BLEIBTREY WELCOMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, the United States champion woman swimmer, was recently welcomed at the Sydney Town Hall by the Lady Mayoress. Miss Bleibtrey said she hoped some of the Sydney women would visit New York, New York, when she would be delighted to reciprocate and show them around.

QUEENS PARK WINS, 1 TO 0

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland (Wednesday)—In the Scottish Association Football League Tuesday, Queens Park defeated Clyde, 1 to 0.

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DRY LAW EFFECTIVE ON AMERICAN SHIPS

Anti-Saloon League Counsel Asks If Abrogation of That Law Might Not Deprive Travelers of Protection Also

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Sale of liquor on ships under the American flag on the high seas is as distinct a violation of the Eighteenth Amendment as its sale on land within the United States, according to Orville S. Poland, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League of New York, who wonders if abrogation of the law on American ships at sea does not entail abrogation of the rights of American citizens on such ships to protection of the laws of their country.

"Newspaper reports say that it is believed that the Harding Administration would be for the enforcement of the dry act within the three-mile limit, leaving steamship companies free to do as they please after passing that limit," said Mr. Poland to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, dated November 1, 1920, which covers this precise question, is based upon the universally recognized rule of law that the territory of the United States embraces vessels sailing under their flag; that wherever they go they carry the laws of their country; that persons on board are protected and governed by the laws of the country to which the vessel belongs.

Right and Obligation

"This rule is clearly twofold in its application; it recognizes both a right and an obligation. On the part of a person on a vessel there is an obligation to obey the laws of the country under whose flag he sails and a right to the protection of that government.

"Once the United States releases American vessels and persons sailing thereon from their obligation to obey one of its laws, it likewise releases them from their obligation to obey any other of the laws of the United States, and furthermore, by the same reasoning, the United States would no longer need to extend its protection to persons sailing under its flag.

"It seems doubtful that the protestations of an admittedly wet chairman of the shipping board and the arguments from expediency on the part of steamship companies will crowd the government into such a dilemma and cause a reversal of an opinion based on the established rules of law."

Government's Ruling

The opinion written by William L. Frierson, Solicitor-General, and acting Attorney-General at the time, which it was understood was to be adopted as a policy by the Internal Revenue Bureau, stated that bars on American ships must be abandoned, that the masters of the ships were responsible for carrying out that order, and that consuls in various countries were asked to report violations. It was pointed out that the United States Supreme Court had already decided that a ship registered as a vessel of the United States was in many respects considered as a portion of its territory, and that persons on board were protected and governed by the laws of the country to which the vessels belonged. Therefore persons sailing on United States ships under the American flag are governed by United States laws, not by their state laws, as at home within the United States.

It has been reported that American steamship companies have adopted the policy of giving as little publicity as possible to this matter of the sale of liquor on the high seas, as they did not wish to arouse the "reformers and agitators."

The law is plain enough, prohibiting the transportation of liquor, and therefore it is not surprising that the steamship companies do not wish to give it publicity, according to the Anti-Saloon League, whose officials believe that such violations would arouse the ire not only of "agitators and reformers," but of law-abiding American citizens and of conscientious enforcement officers.

Liners Will Remain Dry

Committee Expected to Pigeon-Hole Bill to Permit Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Legislation that would serve to hoist the liquor flag from the topmasts of the great American liners outside the three-mile limit is being brought to the fore in Congress.

George W. Edmonds (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, reintroduced a bill in the House yesterday that would permit the sale of liquors on passenger vessels of American registry, provided the prohibition lid is clamped down tight when the vessel enters the three-mile limit.

Proponents of the bill, of course, claim that it is necessary legislation if American passenger lines are to be compete successfully with vessels of foreign registry, which are not affected by the prohibition laws. Mr. Edmonds declared it had just been brought to his attention that the Rotary Clubs had contracted with a foreign steamship company to take hundreds of delegates to the annual convention next June, which is to be held in Glasgow, because of the prohibition laws, which prevent the sale of liquor on American vessels. Mr. Edmonds said this was just one instance of the disadvantage under which they were operating.

"I am not in favor of permitting the sale of liquor on all ships of American registry," said Mr. Edmonds. "The bill would not apply to cargo ships. It would be too hazardous to risk the selling of liquor to members of the crews of those vessels. But no passenger liner ever sells liquor to its crews, and there would be no drunkenness as a result."

Dry leaders are not alarmed over this new phase of the prohibition wrangle. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, to which the Edmonds bill was referred, will pigeonhole it. They regard it merely as an attempt by the liquor forces to keep up their fire against the Enforcement Act, which is to become the chief bone of contention in the House before long.

Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, is strongly opposed to taking the prohibition lid off the American merchant marine. It is not likely that there will be any weakening on the part of the dry members of the two committees, who are in the majority.

JAMAICA DEPENDS ON AMERICAN COAL

Fact Advanced by President of Imperial Association as an Argument for Electrification of the Government Railway

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica—In his address at the annual meeting of the Jamaica Imperial Association, A. W. Farquharson, the president, speaking of the government ownership of the railway here, said that the line might not be well managed, and from time to time its methods might invite severe criticism, but government ownership was the greatest safeguard against monopoly in the island. In Central America large monopolies had secured control of the means of transport, and had the producer at their mercy. The time must never come in Jamaica when the railway belonged to a private company.

In dealing with the advisability of electrifying the line by employing the water power here, Mr. Farquharson pointed out that the present dependence on coal, which had to be imported from the United States, put difficulties in the way of railway extension.

The means of transportation today were at the mercy of a foreign country, their fuel came from the United States, and they could not get away from the fact that indications were that the United States would not be averse to making the West Indies a part of their overseas possessions. There were very few of them who would say that this was a desirable consummation. He hoped the day would never come when they would have any friction between Great Britain and the United States, but should such a situation ever arise, where would Jamaica be? Without coal her transportation would cease, and they would be unable to move their crops which would have to be left to rot on the ground. The United States held in its hand a powerful weapon against this colony, a weapon against which it was absolutely helpless unless it could secure its own power for its transportation.

He then referred to the report on electrification made by an expert from the Westinghouse Company (U. S. A.) showing a probable cost of £1,000,000. Another report from an English expert, sent out by the government, put the cost in the neighborhood of £2,000,000. While he was British to the backbone, Mr. Farquharson continued, he realized that it was quite possible that in certain lines of industry foreign countries might do better work than the Empire could. Though they understood that they should give all work possible to British manufacturers, there were times when it was desirable to depart from this. The Westinghouse report had showed that the enterprise would give a return from 7½ to 10 per cent on the cost of running the railway.

ANTI-VIVISECTION LEGISLATION URGED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Education and legislation are the two means to overcoming the present toleration, and even encouragement, of vivisection practices, declared Miss Frances Nevin speaking yesterday at a meeting of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society. She pointed out that the task lies in educating the young, the voter and public opinion "and then of its own volition the law of right will be found active in government, and the prohibition of the dissection of the helpless, living creature will be the result.

"Politics is the science of government," Miss Nevin asserted. "Politics is the activity of the law of right in human affairs. It is the art of living harmoniously with our neighbors, whether of the community or of the nation. We hear a great deal about Americanization these days. This subject put into action means the making of good citizens of every one, not just those of foreign birth. Let us make Americanization synonymous with humanization. To humanize is to render humane; to soften; to make gentle by overcoming cruelty and rudeness; to refine or civilize. Let each citizen not only endeavor to assimilate the great principles of liberty, equality and brotherhood, but endeavor to humanize each community with just and humane laws."

TOWNS OPPOSE DAYLIGHT SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Holding out against the state daylight saving law, 10 agricultural communities in the western part of Massachusetts have affirmed their opposition to the time change by refusing to adjust their schedule to the summer time. Special town meetings were called on the question, with the decision to adhere to Eastern standard time.

SCHOOL BOARD BARS LIBERAL SPEAKER

Refusal to Permit the Rev. John Haynes Holmes to Make Address in New York School Is Subject of Much Criticism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The refusal of the New York City Board of Education to allow the Rev. John Haynes Holmes to speak in Public School 84 on "Civilization or Collapse? Which?" has aroused considerable comment here among liberals. Mr. Holmes is well known for his liberal views, which conservatives call Socialistic and radical.

J. A. H. Hopkins of the Committee of Forty-Eight points out that this instance deals not with a local problem but with a national question of crucial significance.

"The fundamental question involved," he says, "deals with preservation or destruction of our constitutional right of free speech of our public discussion, and the action of the board is interwoven with the widespread propaganda and well-laid plans which aim at the control of all our avenues of expression, for the purpose of directing and censoring our educational system in a manner which will narrow the understanding of our growing generation of voters and will keep from them and from the public a knowledge of what is really going on.

"The Committee of Forty-Eight is pledged to the preservation of all of our civil rights, which include the rights of free speech and peaceable assembly as guaranteed by the Constitution.

"A knowledge of the facts is essential to our proper education and to an intelligent discharge of our political duties. The Republican and Democratic parties and the banking group which dictate their policies retain their control only through concealing of misrepresenting the situation.

"With our channels of information thrown wide open the American voter can be trusted to provide his own independent political channel of expression. When this is not the case, he has no opportunity for intelligently discharging his individual duties of citizenship. This is why so many fail to vote. This is also the reason why the powers that be wish to control our channels of information and suffocate all those who have the courage and ability to give to the public the knowledge of the real facts which they crave.

"William C. McAndrews, associate superintendent of schools, is quoted as saying that Mr. Holmes does not stand for the same things as do the public schools. Mr. Holmes stands for the preservation of our constitutional rights of free speech, free press, peaceable assembly and public discussion.

"The action of the board should be emphatically condemned. Our school buildings and every other facility for public expression should be thrown open to all who have messages to deliver—the American public and it alone, should decide whether the messbecomes counselor.

PROHIBITION IN HAWAII EFFECTIVE

Record of Territorial Courts Cited in Answer to the Claim That Enforcement Has Failed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—When Representative Evan da Silva of Hawaii introduced in the territorial Legislature recently a concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines in the Islands, he stated, among other things, that prohibition has increased intoxication in the Territory. An investigation of local conditions now, and a comparison of them with those which existed prior to prohibition indicates that the representative's unsupported statement does not square up with the facts.

Intoxication in Hawaii has decreased at least 50 per cent under prohibition. Such intoxication as is appearing is largely among members of the older generation, while the younger generation is growing up without knowledge of liquor, for the most part. These statements sum up the views of those who have been watching the situation in Hawaii with the greatest care since prohibition went into effect. They point to court records for substantiation.

Here is how convictions for intoxication stand for three years past, according to the report of Gov. Charles J. McCarthy: 1917, 651; 1918, 399; 1919, 264. It is pointed out that the totals for 1919 and 1918, when added, make a total of 663, only 12 more convictions for the two years than the single year 1917 showed.

This, in the view of the prohibition advocates, represents the true situation. Although the anti-prohibition forces declare that intoxication has been driven out of the saloons and into the streets and homes, those who believe prohibition is proving successful say this contention is unproved. They point to the record showing fewer complaints and convictions as positive evidence for their own side.

Hawaii's problem of prohibition enforcement is probably more complicated than that of any other American community, prohibition advocates assert. This is a seaport. There is a large number of sailors and other transients, and the large Oriental population is hard to handle in this respect. But all this goes to prove, say those who favor the dry law, that such a law is vastly needed, and that the extent of its enforcement has been remarkable, considering the difficulties.

Home brewing and distilling is constantly on the decrease, it is stated. Proof of this is said to lie in the fact that never do the federal authorities arrest a "repeater." Time after time Orientals and others are arrested who have wholly clean records, and they have shown no tendency to come into court again.

NO CHANGE FAVORED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—An unfavorable report on the measure raising the compulsory school age from 14 to 15 was made by the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, following a favorable report from the committee on education.

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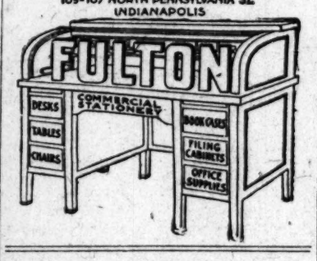

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

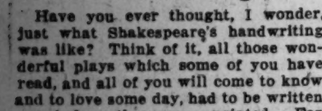
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Precisely," added the Tailor, "I mean the trunk and the tail!"

William Shakespeare's Handwriting

Have you ever thought, I wonder, just what Shakespeare's handwriting was like? Think of it, all those wonderful plays which some of you have read, and all of you will come to know and to love some day, had to be written out before they were printed. For there were no typwriters in those days, were there?

Well, as a matter of fact, none of these old manuscripts remain, but we can get some idea of what Shakespeare's handwriting looked like from his signature. There are six of these signatures known to exist today. The one shown here is from an old law paper kept in the Public Record Office in London.



It does not look like very good handwriting does it? But then I will tell you something. In the days when Shakespeare was going to school at Stratford, boys and girls were not taught handwriting as we know it now. They were taught what is known as "Old English." In London, the "Italian" hand, which is what you and I write, was just beginning to be taught. The fact, therefore, that Shakespeare wrote "Old English" showed everybody, in those days, that he had not gone to school in London.

Then again people of that time used to clip their words a great deal when they wrote. So Shakespeare, in this signature, has not written his full name, but just "Wfilm Shak'p'." Do you think you can make it out now? Try!

Robert Fulton

Jack's way to and from school led past a curio-shop, in the spacious window of which was always to be seen a variety of skillfully wrought relics. The shopkeeper, known about town as Uncle Gideon, changed the displays often so, of course, Jack and his friends never failed to stop to see what new things were exhibited. A miniature steamboat one day attracted their attention to such a degree that they walked into the shop to ask about it.

"Oh, that," said Uncle Gideon, "is a reproduction of the model Robert Fulton made of his first steamboat. You know, it was he who introduced the first one on American waters and he was therefore called the "father of steam navigation." By the way, if you boys are not in a hurry this afternoon, I'll tell you a little about him."

"Please do," said Jack, as the boys were even then turning away from the model to hear one of Uncle Gideon's interesting tales.

"When Robert Fulton was a lad, he was always keen about making things and finding out how his toys were put together. When he could get an old clock, he would take it to pieces and study its parts. He liked pictures, too. Once, when a schoolmate brought a box of paints to school, Robert tried making some pictures of his own. Evidently his trial brought good results, for the little lad gave the paints to him.

"Haven't you boys often had fun with a bit of quicksilver? Robert Fulton would buy little packages of it to try experiments with, which caused his friends to call him 'Quicksilver Bob.'

"The father of one of his boy friends worked along the river, and would take the boys up and down the stream in a flat-bottomed boat which he pushed with two poles. Robert thought there must be a better way to get the boat through the water, so he worked on a model with a set of paddles, which was certainly a great improvement.

"Later he busied himself with portrait and landscape painting. Benjamin Franklin and other friends admired his work greatly and advised him to study more about it in Europe. Over there, Robert Fulton grew even more interested in ways of traveling by water and made a careful study of the machinery that goes in boats. Aside from studying art and making inventions of various kinds he learned three or four languages.

"While he was in France he lived with an American gentleman and his wife who called him 'Toot.' This name they attached to him because every evening in his room, he ran a tiny model of a steam engine, which gave a shrill whistle, across the table.

"Finally he succeeded in introducing a boat propelled by steam upon the river Seine. People stood on the banks, cheering and wondering.

"Upon his return to America, Robert Fulton built the steamer Clermont, which was generally spoken of as 'Fulton's Folly.' The day of its trial trip crowds of people gathered on the banks of the Hudson River. The machinery creaked and groaned and then the boat started. At that time its progress through the water was about five miles an hour. It was found to be a great convenience for it meant a quicker way of carrying people and freight along rivers.

"People not only liked Robert Fulton's inventions, but also the charming way he could talk of the countries where he had traveled, of steamboats or of pictures."

"That's a great story," exclaimed the boys as they fell to examining the little model steamboat with keener interest than ever.

The Sun

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Did you ever watch the sun come up
Above the highest hill,
Just where the very tallest top
Is clear and gray and still,
Just where the slender, little peak
Is standing up to say:
"Good morning, Mr. Sun! I know
You'll bring a pleasant day"?

The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which Monkey Meets Shadow-the-Tailor

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As Monkey and Shadow-Sho continued to scriggle through the woods the sound of the scissors grew louder and louder. The "click, click, click" and the "snip, snip, snip" told Monkey there must be many blades at work. And added to this merry music was the hum of busy wheels quite like that which he had often heard coming from the little tent where the circus costumes were mended and which stood in the lee of the big menagerie.

"Somewhere near, there are men and women working at benches and seated at sewing machines," guessed Monkey. So he moved all the faster that he might the sooner come in sight of them. And then he and Sho scriggled through the last of the thick trees to find themselves on the edge of a circle many times larger than the ring that had held the Shadows Tick and Tock.

What a scene lay before them! In telling of it afterward Monkey always began with Shadow-the-Tailor. So perhaps he should come first here. And, for that matter, it was the Tailor who first claimed attention when the two visitors stepped into the open place.

There he was, a very plump shadow (or as plump as any shadow could possibly be) seated, cross-legged, on the top of a great, flat rock. The rock stood in the very center of the clearing so that from it the Tailor could see in every direction. And, that he might do this to the very best advantage, he had a way of raising himself on his crossed legs, springing into the air like a jack-in-the-box (giving his body a twist as he did so) and returning to the rock facing in quite a different quarter than he had faced before bounding upward. Thus, with every fourth jump, he completed the circle. He leaped just so often, though just how often depended upon the counts which he made with the end of his nose. For the Tailor had a vastly long nose—a nose that was even longer than Diggeldy Dan's. Indeed, it was quite the longest nose that Monkey had ever seen.

Sitting there on the rock, his legs crossed under a very black apron which had a wide bib that came well up under his chin, his arms folded, and his head half hidden under a dark velvet cap, this queer fellow beat time with his nose. That is to say, he would nod his head, first down and then up, and so his nose moved with it—just as noses always will. Twelve times he would nod and then, changing his position in the manner described, would bob his head yet another 12 nods, and so on, time after time, hour after hour. In fact he had done this so long that the bib of his apron was quite worn through at that point where his chin came in touch with it.

Now as the Tailor nodded the scissors "snipped," and each time he jumped the wheels went "buzz-buzz." For from where this odd shadow sat he looked down upon whole dozens of workers. Every one in the throng of them wore an apron and cap quite like the shadow who sat on the rock. And each was either busy with scissors or before a machine. But what machines! Not large ones such as Monkey had seen at the circus, but tiny affairs that ran with a hum, and instead of being as high as a table, were perched on the tops of a score of toadstools!

As for those with the scissors they seemed to scorn benches and boards and to merely hold that which they were cutting aloft with one hand while they snipped, sniggled and snook with the other. With what deftness they worked! How the burrowing blades went first in and then out; now up and now down; now around and around as if following a thousand fantastic patterns!

"Why, they must be making things!" exclaimed Monkey, half to himself and half to Shadow-Sho.

"Making new ones, and fixing old ones, and piecing out those that have come to be too small," answered Sho.

"But what kind of things?" demanded Monkey.

"Why, shadows, to be sure," answered his guide.

"Shadows!" cried the other, his eyes opening as wide as Giraffe's. "Shadows!" he repeated.

"Of course," said Sho. "Did I not tell you I would bring you to a wonderful place? For here it is that Shadow-the-Tailor sees to the making and the mending of all the shadows from everywhere and everywhere. If you will but glance about—"

"Oh, look!" broke in Monkey, who had already begun to do so, "see the three funny shadows who are coming out of yonder open place in the woods. They—why, they are rolling something over the ground!"

"They are coming from the Shadow Cave where the big bolts of shadow are kept," explained Show. "That is what they are bringing now so that the scissors-men will have plenty of material from which to cut new shadows, and the jiggeldy-jig-men enough to patch the old ones."

"The jiggeldy-jig-men?" repeated Monkey. "Which are they?"

"It's what the Tailor calls his workers who run the little machines. For if you watch you will see that each time he springs into the air from the top of the rock, those who are at the toadstools give the wheels a great spin which makes a sound exactly like jiggeldy-jig.'"

"But surely shadows are never really patched?"

"Of course they are," replied Sho. "Suppose there is a fence that has a knothole and the hole is stopped up; or there's a picket off and the picket's put on; or a boy or a girl or a cornstalk or something grows almost a whole foot in one night as boys and girls and cornstalks often will—suppose that happens. You don't for one moment presume that they are going to be fitted out with entirely new shadows, do you? Well, hardly. Instead, their shadows are just hurried here soon as evening comes, patched up, or made over, or maybe pieced out a bit, and then hurried back that very same night."

"But who gets the brand new ones?" asked Monkey.

"Everything that's just started to be noticed," said Sho. "Like, maybe, some new puppies, or baby chicks, or a blade of grass that has just popped from the ground; or a great-big-house, or a never-was-before-ship, or an all-of-a-sudden-blossom."

"And can just any kind of a shadow be made here?"

"Just any kind at all."

"Was—was Lion's shadow made here?"

"Of course."

"And—and Giraffe's?"

"No doubt about it."

"And Elephant's?"

Now as Monkey and Shadow-Sho talked they had come almost to the very foot of the big rock on the top of which sat Shadow-the-Tailor. And just as Monkey put this last question he heard a voice from above repeating part of it.

"Elephants?" queried the voice, which he immediately guessed was the Tailor's, "Elephants? Who said anything about elephants?"

"It was us here on the ground," answered Sho, using his very widest voice. "My friend was wondering whether his friend Elephant's shadow was made here."

"Made here!" squealed Shadow-the-Tailor, "Made here! Well I should say it was. And he took a whole bolt of shadow cloth to do it. Besides that it gave us no end of trouble."

"No end of trouble?" questioned Monkey.

"Yes, indeed," said the one on the rock, "no end of trouble at both ends. That was just it: we couldn't be exactly sure what should be what, nor exactly which should be which."

"Oh," said Sho, "you mean—"

"Precisely," added the Tailor, "I mean the trunk and the tail. At first we couldn't tell the shadow of one from the other, and once—when Elephant was growing, and we had to make his shadow bigger—once we all but put them on the wrong way to. Still there's always a way to tell them apart. Tumble-Took," he called. "Tumble-Took!"

"Aye, aye, sir!" answered a spry little worker, flitting from behind the opposite side of the rock.

"Tumble-Took, tell these gentlemen how we tell a shadow-tail from a shadow-trunk."

"Why as for a tale, sirs, it's told and therefore has no shadow at all, while a trunk is—"

"No, no," the Tailor interrupted, "not stories or boxes but the things that go to make up an elephant."

"Oh," answered the other, "as to that, sirs, the difference is that one is very thick and flops, while the other is rather thin and flips."

"Very good," said the Tailor, and with that the one called Tumble-Took disappeared as quickly as he had come.

Now, during the time that Shadow-the-Tailor had been talking he had ceased to nod and to jump; but a moment later he begged to be excused and once more began to beat time with his nose and to spring into the air at every twelfth nod. Nevertheless he continued to chat with his visitors, though his voice was rather jerky as the result of his jumping and there were times (when his back was turned) that his words were completely lost to Monkey's two ears.

So finally, leaving the odd fellow to himself, the visitors strolled away among the workers. From all sides and into the great circle came troupe after troupe of carrier shadows bringing the shadows that had to be made over, or enlarged, or mended with patches. These went to the workers, who bent over the machines that were fixed to the top of the toadstools. Elsewhere hundreds upon hundreds of brand new shadows were being made by those who worked with the scissors.

Monkey noticed that not a single piece, not a single scrap, of the shadow cloth was thrown away. Of course, after the shadow for, say, a new windmill, was made there were many pieces left over, but these were immediately gathered together and used to make shadows for a brood of new ducklings, or a batch of most-fuzzy kittens or, perhaps, a kite, or a top, or a funny-legged calf.

The tiniest scraps were put to some use. There were those that even Monkey's sharp eyes could scarcely make out. These were used to make shadows for needles and pins. After the needle-shadows were made they stood on one another's heads and stamped their sharp little feet which, of course (as you may well believe) made the eyes that you will find at the top of each shadow that always accompanies a needle. As for the pin-shadows, they stood in long rows and, at each twelfth nod from Shadow-the-Tailor, marched off like soldiers at drill.

"But is every single day-time-shadow brought to this very spot every night?" asked Monkey, as he and Sho picked their way through the circle.

"Oh, dear no," the latter answered. "It is only the ones that need attention of some kind or other that are brought to the shop of the Tailor. The grown-up-shadows have their own special places in Shadowland."

"The circus shadows, too?" asked Monkey.

"Of course," nodded Sho; "why even yours is here some place or other; has been ever since you and I saw the sun slip from view."

"Oh, do let's go and find it!" cried Monkey.

"Come along with you, then," answered his guide. "Take hold of my hand again but, whatever you do, don't drop those pebbles that you have in your cap for it's likely we'll need every one of them."

So with that the two cast a last look at the queer chap who hopped at the top of the rock and then, waving a farewell to him and his workers, scriggled away through the very densest part of the woods.

Sunbeams

My diary says spring begins on the twenty-first day of March, but seems to me that's all my diary knows about it. I've counted up and there are five more days till the twenty-first of March—but spring's come—it's here this morning.

I thought p'raps it had when I heard a robin whistling in the maple tree and saw the lilac buds so big and green, but once I'd stuck my cap on and got outside the sunbeams made me pos'tively certain. The air's chock full of 'em, and they're floating round like big butterflies that don't just care where they go.

P'raps you've never thought of it, but sunbeams are pretty busy things. Here—that's in Canada—they work all winter long, poking their fingers into the snow. Our snow piles up all over the fields and everywhere, till the little bushes get buried and the milkweed pods and mullein stalks can only just keep their heads out. But the sunbeams don't care. Every day when the sun shines they wriggle down into the snow till it's all full of holes—honeycombed, mother calls it. And if the clouds send down more snow they just honeycomb that, too. Once February's over and the days get long the biggest heap of snow hasn't a chance against 'em.

We see the little holes and begin to get our marbles ready, and after a bit grown-ups notice 'em, too. "Just look at this," they say. "Spring won't be long," and then one of them taps a little heap of snow with his stick and it falls down with a rattle, because it's hollow. The sunbeams have done it. They've won.

When they've melted all the snow they set to work and poke their way down into the earth and chase the frost out. That's harder work still, only they've got to do it, just the same, because all the little plants and seeds 'way down call out, "Hi, Mr. Sunbeam, come and warm our toes! Come on, Sunbeam, old chap, we want to grow!"

Seems to me though that today the sunbeams are having a holiday. They've got rid of the ice and the snow and they just mean to enjoy themselves before they start on the frost. There are sunbeams everywhere. You feel as though you'd squash 'em when you walk, and I believe they've got right down into everybody's heart. All the children are shouting and jumping today, old Spot's chasing sparrows and barking like a pup, mother's put the furs on the line to let the sunbeams get in, Meg's skipping rope, and father's playing with the old bus. Me? Well the robins are here, it'll be the bluebirds next and I'm making a house for them—hasn't got a roof on yet—so you see!

Anyway, don't set too much store by diaries and calendars and such like things, spring's come all right. Guess it must have hustled up and got here ahead of time.

THE HOME FORUM

Spiritual Relationship versus the Human

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"BEFORE Abraham was, I am" established for all time a new understanding of Life without beginning or end of days. This statement carried with it the implication, which aroused the wrath of the materially-minded Israelites when Jesus the Christ launched it in their midst, that he antedated Abraham. According to their understanding, which was grossly material, a mortal man was claiming to have been alive in the flesh hundreds of years, when, according to the evidences of the sense he was still young. Thus they accused him of fraud, little understanding that his statement was a great metaphysical fact, claiming spiritual life alone as his, and thereby acknowledging God alone as his creator, which shut out all the human sense of life, including birth and death, as well as the human sense of relationship.

When, in the twelfth chapter of Matthew, after being told that his mother and his brethren were waiting without, Jesus of Nazareth asked, "Who is my mother? and who are my brethren?" he propounded a question that should have startled a sleeping world out of its dream of life in matter, had it not been so content to go on sleeping, and had it not been fearful that in awakening from its mesmerism it should suffer some loss in giving up its false trusts. In the next verse Jesus gave the answer to his own question which clearly elucidated the basis from which he argued. "Behold my mother and my brethren!" he exclaimed, as he stretched out his hand toward his disciples, "For whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother." The metaphysical fact thus brought to light has been made available to mankind through the understanding unfolded in the study of Christian Science, and the student soon learns that instead of being deprived of his relations, he is only losing, or more properly speaking he is giving up, the false human sense, and is gaining the true spiritual sense, which brings to his awakening consciousness the realization of the true relationship of Principle and its idea, man, whereby he has added to his knowledge the true sonship, and the real brotherhood, of the sons and daughters of God.

The accusation of the Pharisees that Jesus made himself the son of God, was his justification. He claimed nothing for himself but that which was his by inheritance as the son of God. "From him", Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 316), "mortals may learn how to escape from evil. The real man being linked by Science to his Maker, mortals need only turn from sin and lose sight of mortal selfhood to find Christ, the real man and his relation to God, and to recognize the divine sonship. Christ, Truth, was demonstrated through Jesus to prove the power of Spirit over the flesh,—to show that Truth is made manifest by its effects upon the human mind and body, healing sickness and destroying sin."

Christian Science has come, after all these centuries of darkened understanding, to throw the light of spiritual discernment upon the greatest of Jesus' teachings, that man as the son of God is expressing his only relationship, that thereby he admits the only real inheritance there is or can be, that of the spritual idea taking its nature from Spirit, governed by Principle, the law of Spirit, Mind. This knowledge spontaneously annihilates the belief of any material, human, mortal-mind law of inheritance hanging about the neck of mortal man the millstones of temperament, physical disability, inherited tastes and tendencies, weaknesses, physical and moral, from which seemingly there was no escape. As the study of Christian Science is pursued it is soon learned that by replacing the false testimony of the physical senses by the spiritual facts of being, freedom from the supposititious laws of matter, which apparently held man captive throughout the ages, is gained. The student finds authority on page 215 of Science and Health for his new hope, for Mrs. Eddy has written: "With its divine proof, Science reverses the evidence of material sense. Every quality and condition of mortality is lost, swallowed up in immortality. Mortal man is the antipode of immortal man in origin, in existence, and in his relation to God."

Because he learns that reversal in Christian Science means exchanging mortal beliefs for immortal facts, and that in so doing he gains divine proof, such as the healing of sin and disease, the student of this exact Science makes it his business to put this reversing into practice in his every relationship. The glorious realization comes to him that all that man can inherit is good.

The inseparability of Mind and idea constitutes man's relationship to God, the Father. His inheritance, therefore, is dependent upon his close relationship to good, God, and his living in conformity to the laws of Love, of Truth, and of Life. Mortal man has attempted to make the heir inherit through the belief of blood proximity, substituting physical relationship for the spiritual, which alone can express the true sense of kinship. Understanding that as a man thinketh in his heart so is he, takes his inheritance out of the realm of matter, and makes available the true basis of his relationship to divine Principle, for as a man's thinking grows more spiritual, he exchanges things for thoughts and takes possession of his real inheritance, "the substance of things hoped for," incapable of destruction. Then for the first time he sees man as the heir to the promise, and co-heir with Christ, Truth, at-one with the Father, who is all substance and the only consciousness.

As a man recognizes this true relationship he realizes that man is the son of God, therefore the true being of all men and women is alike in this relationship to Principle, and this constitutes the true brotherhood of man. The second great commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," then makes plain what a man's duty is, to replace the false estimate of man as sinful, sickly, and earthly, by the recognition of man in the image and likeness, as the son of God, so that he inherits equally with his brother all that God bestows; for whatever he would claim for himself as his inalienable right by virtue of his inheritance, is equally shared by all men, for man, according to the law of Spirit, is created free. Free to share equally with all other ideas in this spiritual relationship, the only relationship there is.

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The Longshoreman's Point of View

From things very familiar or intimately a part of daily life, the definite article "the" is, in our dialect, clipped off. "In house," we say, instead of "in the house"; "down under cliff," instead of "under the cliff"; and even "up to station." Most of all do we say "out to beach" where people from land would say "out to the beach." "Have 'ee been out to beach?" we ask each other at breakfast, unless, of course, one of us has had to be out there for boat hauling. . . . It is as if those things from which the "the" is clipped have ceased, on account of close association with mankind, to be entirely inanimate, and have developed personalities. The words denoting them have become, as it were, proper names. . . .

Now that I have worked and watched upon the beach by day and by night, I cannot see it any more with the eyes of a seaside visitor. Everything about it means too much. It has undergone the change from an acquaintance, whom one likes, into a friend whom one loves, yet hates for a moment sometimes. Only some chance sound, or peculiarly radiant light, or salty whiff of seaweed, recalls the old feeling, when the beach was simply a sunny bank of shingle, pleasant to lounge upon and interesting to watch; when boats, belonging to I did not know whom, lay along it, and fishermen, whose nicknames and names I had not learnt, mended their nets or stood about with their hands in their pockets, for ever idle, as it seemed, and picturesque, because the toilsome part of their work was seldom seen. Great waves were then a glory; so they are now; but it is also a question of what body of water they contain and how far they will run up the beach among the boats. . . . No wonder fishermen say, "The likes o' them can't tell what the likes o' us got to contend wi', nor never won't!" We have got to contend, for one thing, with a shifting beach. . . .

Every beach has an individuality of its own, known to those who watch continually. Ours—the portion of it that lies in front of the town and seawall—faces nearly south, and is about a third of a mile long. To the eastward it stretches across the river-mouth (usually choked with shingle) for a couple of miles under the cliff, as far as the reef of rocks called Broad Ebb. West of the wall it extends, for a mile or so, to the rocks under Steep Head. Because Broad Ebb and the Steep Head rocks rise well above highwater mark they form natural groynes, and the beach is therefore contained within what is technically known as a compartment. Inside that compartment it shifts much or little with every tide, according to wind and weather, but it evidently does not go beyond, for very little shingle is at any time found among the rock groynes. East of Broad Ebb, moreover, the beaches contain a greater proportion of black flints, and to the westward of Steep Head more flat pebbles. Every cove that breaks into the cliffs forms a small compartment for a little beach that neither alters in character nor shifts outside. In front of the town, where the boats are, the beach may be swept away till it is twenty feet below the wall, or be piled up level with the top. In a tide it will change. . . .

To many visitors a man in a blue jersey is a sea-encyclopedia. But when they ask us, "What time is it high tide?" we have very often to guess. What we do know is, whether the tides are pinching or on the move; whether, in other words, they are shortening or lengthening, neap or spring. At long tides (the longest is usually on the third day after new or full moon) every craft must be drawn up higher. A soo'westerly gale on top of a long equinoctial tide keeps everybody out to beach, and sweeps the shingle along. . . . "My word," says Benjie, "what I have a-see'd shift herefrom before now, and boats washing across the road! And then they come to 'ee an' says, 'Magnificent sea, isn't it, my man?'—'Iss,' I tells 'em, 'lay a hand on this here rope, if you please, 'an haul! We'm all equal at these times.'"—"Alongshore," by Stephen Reynolds.

The Shadows

Slowly the shadows creep
Down from the peaks;
Down from the woody steep,
Over the creeks;
Painting on pasture lands sombresome streaks.

Out from the spruce they come,
Out from the mill,
Born of the setting sun,
Silent and still;
Stretching and reaching out over the hill.

Stately and column-wise,
Slender and tall,
Sweetly they solemnize
Barnside and wall,
While in the dusty lane, broken they fall.

Over the sandy plain,
Over the farms,
Back to the night again,
Back to its arms;
Back to its silence, and back to its charms.

—Lyman H. Sproul.

Byron's Newstead Abbey

"A drive of seventeen miles through a pleasant country, part of it the storied region of Sherwood Forest, brought me to the gate of Newstead Park," writes Washington Irving in "Crayon Miscellany." "The aspect of the park was by no means imposing, the fine old trees that once adorned it having been laid low by Lord Byron's wayward predecessor.

"Entering the gate, the postchaise rolled heavily along a sandy road, between naked declivities, gradually descending into one of those gentle and sheltered valleys, in which the sleek monks of old loved to nestle themselves. Here a sweep of the road round an angle of a garden wall brought us full in front of the venerable edifice, embosomed in the valley, with a beautiful sheet of water spreading out before it. . . .

"I forbear, therefore, to dwell on my reception by my excellent and amiable host and hostess, or to make my reader acquainted with the elegant inmates of the mansion that I met in the saloon; and I shall pass on at once with him to the chamber allotted me, and to which I was most respectfully conducted by the chamberlain.

"It was one of a magnificent suite of rooms, extending between the court of the cloisters and the Abbey garden, the windows looking into the latter. The whole suite formed the ancient state apartment, and had fallen into decay during the neglected days of the Abbey, so as to be in a ruinous condition in the time of Lord Byron. It had since been restored to its ancient splendor, of which my chamber may be cited as a specimen. It was lofty and well proportioned; the lower part of the walls was panelled with ancient oak, the upper part hung with Gobelin tapestry, representing oriental hunting scenes, wherein the figures were of the size of life, and of great vivacity of attitude and color.

"The furniture was antique, dignified, and cumbrous. High-backed chairs curiously carved, and wrought in needlework; a massive clothes-press of dark oak, well polished, and inlaid with landscapes of various tinted woods; a bed of state, ample and lofty, so as only to be ascended by a movable flight of steps, the huge posts supporting a high tester with a tuft of crimson plumes at each corner, and rich curtains of crimson damask hanging in broad and heavy folds.

"A venerable mirror of plate glass stood on the toilet, in which belles of former centuries may have contemplated and decorated their charms. The floor of the chamber was of tesselated oak, shining with wax, and partly covered by a Turkey carpet. In the centre stood a massy oaken table, waxed and polished as smooth as glass, and furnished with a writing desk of perfumed rosewood.

"A sober light was admitted into the room through Gothic stone-shafted casements, partly shaded by crimson curtains, and partly overshadowed by the trees of the garden. This solemnly tempered light added to the effect of the stately and antiquated interior.

"Two portraits, suspended over the doors, were in keeping with the scene. They were in ancient Vandyke dresses; one was a cavalier, who may have occupied this apartment in days of yore, the other was a lady with a black velvet mask in her hand. . . .

"The most curious relic of old times, however, in this quaint but richly dight apartment, was a great chimney-piece of panel-work, carved in high relief, with niches or compartments, each containing a human bust, that protruded almost entirely from the wall. Some of the figures were in ancient Gothic garb; the most striking among them was a female, who was earnestly regarded by a fierce Saracen from an adjoining niche.

"This panel-work is among the mysteries of the Abbey, and causes as much wide speculation as the Egyptian hieroglyphics. . . .

"I shall not detain the reader, however, with any further description of my apartment, or of the mysteries connected with it. As he is to pass some days with me at the Abbey, we shall have time to examine the old edifice at our leisure, and to make ourselves acquainted, not merely with its interior, but likewise with its environs.

"Pines of Monterey," an etching by Frederick Robbins

Shaggy Pines of Monterey

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sunshine brings out the sapphire of the California sea along the Monterey coast, changing the gray to the color of the heavens as alchemy changes base metal to gold. Scattered along the shore are the pines, storm-beaten but undefeated, dwarfed and fantastic-shaped from years of assaults by the Pacific in moods belying its name. On the most exposed places where the winds at times come roaring inland with nothing to break their force, the pines, huddled curiously together here or spread out in a long skirmish line there, incline their trunks and their branches away from the sea and take queer attitudes in their resistance. While they persist in keeping an umbrella-like shape to their branches and defy the tempest to take it from them, they seem yet to yield a point in having to wear this crown at all sorts of angles, according as the freak of the wind leads the growth of their limbs. And so, while one tree may have a fairly upright trunk, its top will be found at a most droll angle from its center, while another pine, willing apparently to humor the vagaries of its stem to almost any absurd extent, will yet wear its shaggy crown in very nearly its proper place in relation to the point from which the tree grew up from the ground.

The effect of these little trees on the Monterey coast is bizarre. As one rounds a curve of the cream-colored road of the Seventeen Mile Drive, there, etched against the blue of ocean, glinting in the sun, will be a lone pine, shaggy-headed and shaggy-trunked. And it may be at the very point of a little headland jutting into the sea. Below it, down a hundred-foot cliff, waves will be breaking. Or along the lower shore there may be sand dunes, of a delicate tannish-white, and springing up among them, with their soft contours as a background, stand pine-trees fantastic.

Shakespeare and His Contemporaries

With the exception of a single writer, Otway, and of a single play of his (Venice Preserved), there is nobody in tragedy and dramatic poetry (I do not here speak of comedy) to be compared to the great men of the age of Shakespeare, and immediately after. They are a mighty phalanx of kindred spirits closing him round, moving in the same orbit, and impelled by the same causes in their whirling and eccentric career. They had the same faults and the same excellences; the same strength and depth and richness; the same truth of character, passion, imagination, thought, and language, thrown, heaped, massed together without careful polishing or exact method, but poured out in unconcerned profusion from the lap of Nature and Genius in boundless and unrivalled magnificence. The sweetness of Decker, the thought of Marston, the gravity of Chapman, the grace of Fletcher and his young-eyed wit, Jonson's learned sock, the flowing vein of Middleton, Heywood's ease, the pathos of Webster, and Marlowe's deep designs, add a double lustre to the sweetness, thought, gravity, grace, wit, artless nature, copiousness, ease, pathos and sublime conceptions of Shakespeare's Muse. They are indeed the scale by which we can best ascend to the true knowledge and love of him. Our admiration of them does not lessen our relish for him; but, on the contrary, increases and confirms it. For such an extraordinary combination and development of fancy and genius many causes may be assigned; and we may seek for the chief of them in religion, in politics, in the circumstances of the time, the recent diffusion of letters, in local situation, and in the character of the men who adorned that period, and availed themselves so nobly of the advantages placed within their reach.

I shall here attempt to give a general sketch of these causes, and of the manner in which they operated to mould and stamp the poetry of the country at the period of which I have to treat; independently of incidental and fortuitous causes, for which there is no accounting, but which, after all, have often the greatest share in determining the most important results.

The first cause I shall mention, as contributing to this general effect, was the Reformation, which had just then taken place. This event gave a mighty impulse and increased activity to thought and inquiry, and agitated the inert mass of accumulated prejudices throughout Europe. The effect of the concussion was general; but the shock was greatest in this country. It toppled down the full-grown, intolerable abuses of centuries at a blow; heaved the ground from under the feet of bigoted faith and slavish obedience; and the roar and dashing of opinions, loosened from their accustomed hold, might be heard like the noise of an angry sea, and has never yet subsided. Germany first broke the spell of misbegotten fear, and gave the watchword; but England joined the shout, and echoed it back with her island voice, from her thousand cliffs and craggy shores, in a longer and louder strain. With that cry, the genius of Great Britain rose, and threw down the gauntlet to the nations. There was a mighty fermentation; the waters were out; public opinion was in a state of projection. Liberty was held out to all to think and speak the truth. Men's brains were busy; their spirits stirring; their hearts full; and their hands not idle. Their eyes were opened to expect the greatest things, and their ears burned with curiosity and zeal to know the truth, that the truth might make them free. . . .

The translation of the Bible was the chief engine in the great work. It threw open, by a secret spring, the rich treasures of religion and morality, which had been there locked up as in a shrine. It revealed the visions of the prophets, and conveyed the lessons of inspired teachers (such they were thought) to the meanest of the people. It gave them a common interest in the common cause. Their hearts burnt within them as they read. It gave a mind to the people by giving them common subjects of thought and feeling. It cemented their union of character and sentiment; it created endless diversity and collision of opinion. They found objects to employ their faculties, and a motive in the magnitude of the consequences attached to them, to exert the utmost eagerness in the pursuit of truth, and the most daring intrepidity in maintaining it.—From "Lectures on The Literature of the Age of Elizabeth," William Hazlitt.

By Lichened Tree and Mossy Plinth

By lichened tree and mossy plinth
Like living flames of purple fire,
Flooding the wood, the hyacinth
Uprears its heavy-scented spire.

The redstart shakes its crimson plume,
Singing alone till evening's fall
Beside the pied and homely bloom
Of wallflower on the crumbling wall.

Now dandelions light the way,
Expecting summer's near approach;
And, bearing lanterns night and day,
The great marsh-marigolds keep watch.

—John Davidson.

Pure Thought and Happiness

If a man speak or act with a pure thought, happiness will follow him, like a shadow that never leaves him.
—Dhammapada.

A Household in High Albania

We crossed the border of Kastrati and Hoti. The church of Bridzha showed a solitary speck of white high up at the end of the valley. It seemed miles from anywhere. I asked if any house of those clustered at the mountain's foot would give us a midday meal. To the Bariaktar's house, said the Kastrati guide decidedly, we would not go, because he was a Moslem. But he knew a large Christian house where we should be well entertained.

It was a mass of planks and poles, for the owner and the men of his house were busy enlarging it. We entered up a crazy ladder, through a hole in the wall, and plunged into a huge cavernous blackness, lighted only through broken roof-tiles, by three Jacob's ladders of sunlight, up which smoke-angels twirled and twisted. The two tiny loopholes at the further end showed only as stars in the gloom.

Our welcome was warm. Cushions and sheepskins were strewn for us, and a woman cast a great faggot on to the fire that glowed red under a huge hood at the far end of the room. Slowly, as my eyes grew used to the plunge from dazzle to darkness, I took in the wonderful scene in detail.

It was a vast room—so vast that, though stacked with goods, the twenty-seven persons in it only made a tiny group at either end. Far away at the great hooded fire the women, silhouetted black against the blaze, were making ready the midday meal.

The red flare danced on the smoke-blackened rafters of the roof. Rudely painted chests, twenty or more, containing the belongings of the family, were piled and ranged everywhere. Arms and field tools hung on the walls and from the tie-beams on wooden hooks. Flour and much of the food-stuffs were in large hollow tree-trunks—dug-out barrels. An indescribable jumble of old clothes, saddles, bridles, cartridge-belts, was strewn over all in wild confusion.

The bedding—thick sheets of white home-woven felt, pillows of red cotton, and plaited reed-mats—was stacked on the chests.

The floor was of thick, short, axe-hewn planks; the mighty walls, against which nothing less than artillery would be of any use, were of bare, rough stone. Dried meat hung from above, and long festoons of little dried fish. . .

It was more like a cave than a house. There was something even majestic and primeval in its size, its gloom and chaos. Nor did even cavemen live with much less luxury.—"High Albania," by Edith Durham.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

German Reparations

THE summary rejection by France of Germany's latest reparations proposals, for that is what the intimation of the French Government, to their Ambassador in Washington, that they are unacceptable, amounts to, becomes more understandable the more the document embodying these proposals is studied. For days past the probable nature of Germany's offer has been a subject of vigorous debate throughout Europe and far outside its borders. For Germany has seen to it that, whilst secrecy was ostensibly maintained, the general nature of the forthcoming scheme should be rendered available by devious means to the world's press. The result of this policy is that the "advance accounts" of the scheme, whilst correct as far as they went, are seen, now that the full text is published, to be chiefly remarkable for the skill with which they suppressed the truth. In the reply made, a few days ago, by the United States Secretary of State to the German request that the United States should act as arbitrator on the reparations issue, Mr. Hughes, in declining to mediate, went on to express the earnest hope of his government that Germany would promptly formulate such proposals as would present "a proper basis for discussion," promising, in the event of its doing so, that the United States would then consider bringing the matter to the attention of the allied governments, in a manner acceptable to them, in order that negotiations might be speedily resumed.

How far this reply of Mr. Hughes influenced the authorities at Berlin to "put themselves right with America" it is impossible to say, but there appears to be no doubt that Berlin endeavored to anticipate the decision of the Reparations Commission, tomorrow, by making a counter-proposal representing such an apparent advance on all previous proposals as clearly to fulfill the demand made by the Secretary that they should "present a proper basis for discussion." Up to Tuesday morning, the reports from Berlin, although they were careful to state that nothing was actually known, and that even party leaders had not yet seen the counter-proposals, declared that Germany would offer to pay the total sum of 200,000,000,000 gold marks, as against 226,000,000,000 demanded by the Allies, in their famous Paris terms of some weeks ago. In other words, Germany apparently made an offer so near to the Allies' demands that any insistence on the difference, one way or another, might be described almost as haggling.

Now, however, that the actual text is available, it is seen that the German offer not only falls far short of the allied demands, but that it is so hedged about with conditions and reservations as to render its good faith entirely open to question. The Allies, in the Paris accord, demanded a capital sum of 226,000,000,000 gold marks and, in addition to this, the famous 12 per cent on all German exports. Germany ignores this latter demand, and fixes upon 200,000,000,000 gold marks as a "full discharge," payment to be spread over some forty-two years. This, according to German reckoning, is equal to an immediate cash payment of 50,000,000,000 gold marks.

In the unofficial reports emanating from Berlin in regard to the proposal it had been stated that Germany was willing, in order to meet her obligations, to float a huge international loan, making herself responsible for principal and interest. The true value of this proposal is now revealed in the statement that Germany could not undertake to pay, on such a loan, a higher rate of interest than 4 per cent. In view of the prevailing money rates in London, New York, and other great financial centers, such an offer is seen to be what "Pertinax," in yesterday's "Echo de Paris," declared it to be, "simply ridiculous." "Interest at 4 per cent," writes Pertinax, who is generally regarded as one of the mouthpieces of the French Government, "in case the loan is to be issued immediately, whilst in New York the normal price of money has reached 9 and 10 per cent! And for the rest of their debt interest and amortization suited to their 'capacity for payment' duly calculated by an international commission."

The real crux of the German proposals, however, is seen in the demand made by Berlin that an acceptance of the German offer should involve an immediate abandonment by the Allies, not only of all coercive measures, but of all the ordinary sanctions attaching to the Treaty. "Germany only considers these proposals as capable of acceptance," the German note declares, "if the régime of penalties ends immediately; if the actual basis of German production is not further restricted, and if Germany is admitted to world trade and relieved of unproductive expenses." As "Pertinax" very justly puts it, in order to obtain all the advantages thus described the Allies are invited to renounce all penalties, all guarantees and pledges, all right to direct proceedings which the Treaty gives them. "In other words, under the pretext of paying us, Germany wishes to induce us to withdraw from all means capable of forcing her to perform her engagements. The debtor declares that he will meet the creditor's bill if, first of all, the latter kills the bailiff and the policeman." The real point at issue could hardly be put more lucidly than this.

That France is determined to waste no time in even considering the German offer seems evident enough. Mr. Briand's intimation reached Washington yesterday, and even before that the Chamber of Deputies, after hearing the Premier's formal declaration that "if on May 1 satisfactory proposals, with acceptable guarantees, are not made by the German Government the Ruhr will be occupied," had accorded the government a vote of confidence by the overwhelming majority of 424 to 29. France, at the present moment, is, indeed, clearly in favor of abrogating all concessions hitherto made to Germany on the reparations issue, and of reverting to the utmost rigor of the original Treaty proposals. Whether or not France or the Allies generally can gain any advantage from this line of action is, of course, quite another matter. The unescapable fact remains that the only way in which Germany can pay the interest on any loan, and secure funds for the gradual amortization of any principal, is by exporting manufactured goods or raw material. What the effect of this exportation on industry in allied countries is likely to be is seen clearly enough in the matter of coal, where Germany's forced exports to France have practically closed down the export trade of the United Kingdom.

As far back as the February of 1919, the Reparations Commission, according to Mr. Tardieu in his new book, "The Truth About the Treaty," came to the decision that the medium of payment must be gold marks, and that the only way of securing gold marks was to "impose upon Germany the obligation to export." In the actual list of such compulsory exports was included coal, of course, potash, wood, coloring matters, ships, furniture, cattle, chemical products, and so on. But then a sufficient number of cheap ships from Germany would certainly close allied ship yards, and a sufficient quantity of cheap furniture would close allied furniture factories. So it would go on. The fact of the matter is that the How much? of the payment has never been so important a question as the How? of it.

Education First in Public Welfare

NO DETAILED reports are just now available as to what Dr. Charles E. Sawyer told the Senate Labor and Education Committee the other day, in advocating the establishment of a new executive department of the United States Government to be known as the Department of Public Welfare. But all accounts seem to lay stress on the fact that he appeared before the committee with the approval of the President. This may, or may not, be significant of the President's personal preferences in the setting up of the proposed new department. Yet Dr. Sawyer is the President's personal physician. In this instance he appears to have been allowed to use the name and the influence of the President for advocating particular legislation, and in the plan that he advocated one of the points occasioning general controversy is the question whether a medical man or an educator should be selected for a Cabinet position.

That some reorganization like the one here proposed is desirable almost goes without saying. The President recognized this in his message to Congress. Even then, he was only transmitting recommendations which had been made by others, after careful study of the complexities that have grown up in the administrative departments. Simplification would undoubtedly make the work more efficient, and probably no better arrangement could be devised than a new department with a Cabinet officer at its head, centralizing the various activities for social betterment that are now scattered amongst the departments of the Interior, of the Treasury, and of Labor. One thing to be noted, however, is that the very important educational measure, known as the Smith-Towner Bill, is no longer attracting much attention in this connection. That bill has had the approval of practical educators from all over the country, many of them leaders and experts in their profession. Many reputable organizations have indorsed it, organizations which contribute not a little to the maintenance of a high standard of educational endeavor in the United States. There are some doubtful medical phases of it, but these could be easily eliminated. The Smith-Towner Bill provides for a new executive department, but stipulates that it shall be a department of education, giving the new Cabinet position to an educator, and not leaving this vital interest of the public schools to be dealt with by a mere government bureau, tucked away in some other department, as it has been so long tucked away in the Department of the Interior. The President's view as represented by Dr. Sawyer seems to contemplate the lumping of education with other betterment activities in a Department of Public Welfare. But does the selection of a medical man as the purveyor of his views mean that the President favors a medical man as head for the new department? If it does, it means that the President has allowed himself to be persuaded that the public health tail should be authorized to wag the education dog.

It is to be hoped that the President is not ready to throw his influence in favor of any such decision. The methods of the public health service have not been such as to warrant the assumption that public health officials, whether doctors or nurses, if placed in charge of public education on a federal scope, would assure the best kind of education, or make teaching exemplify the highest educational standards. The influence of allopathic medicine in the public health service has gone much farther in the direction of interfering with educational activities for the sake of promoting medical ideas than it has in the direction of recognizing the purpose of the schools as primarily educational. If a doctor goes into the Cabinet as Secretary of Public Welfare, it will be difficult indeed for him to deal fairly with the educational needs intrusted to his care if, at the same time, he turns a ready ear to all the suggestions that allopathic medicine has to offer looking to medical activities amongst the hundreds of thousands of school pupils in the country. Far safer would it be, both for education and for the ultimate advantage of the medical profession, to place an educator at the head of the department, on the assumption that public health is more properly a sub-topic of education than education is of allopathic medicine.

There is a measure of plausibility in the proposal for organizing a Department of Public Welfare with the four main divisions of education, public health, social service, and veterans' service administration, each of these in charge of an assistant secretary. But there is not the slightest question that education is by far the predominant interest in this group. Moreover, it is the broadest. Therefore the educational interest should be given first consideration in whatever plan may be adopted for a new department.

The Trend of Trade Balances

EVERYBODY knows that the commerce of the world has slumped, but the figures for the first quarter of 1921, just available, as to the business of three nations, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States, serve to approximate the extent of the depression due to the readjustment in trade and finance following the war. These figures present the statistical results of the shrinkage in ocean tonnage and the great number of idle bottoms, and explain why the rates have fallen off one-half or two-thirds from the charges of last year. The outcome of the initial three months of 1921 is important alike to Labor, which is charged by Capital with blame for the delay in restoration of more normal times because of its reluctance to accept lower wages, and to Capital, which Labor charges with blocking the wheels of progress by curtailment. But it is the resultant condition, rather than the theory of who is to blame, that makes the comparison of these reports interesting.

Unquestionably, the French report stands out preeminently, for that country has actually so raised herself out of the conditions of the war period that for the first quarter of 1921 she shows a favorable balance of exports over imports. The first rays of the rising commercial sun were discerned in February of this year. The figures so satisfactory to France for these three months are: Exports, 5,468,488,000 francs, as compared with imports of 5,339,307,000 francs, or a favorable balance of 129,181,000 francs. Thus has France shown again her ability to rehabilitate herself economically. While such news gives encouraging assurance to the rest of the world, especially the creditors of France, it also serves as an index to the flow of trade and a clue to developments in other countries, particularly Great Britain and the United States.

While the trade balance in Great Britain for the first three months of 1921 shows tremendous gains over the corresponding period in the previous year, there is still an unfavorable balance, when invisible trade is not considered. The exports for the initial quarter were £227,785,825, and the imports £307,765,494, leaving an unfavorable balance of £79,979,669, which, however, is a great reduction from the £235,329,098 for the comparative period of 1920. A glance at the figures for March reveals the trend, for the British Board of Trade reports that the imports into the United Kingdom during that month decreased £82,906,515, while the exports decreased only £36,891,381.

In the United States, the report for March reveals some sharp contraction in foreign trade, compared with last year. In March, 1921, the exports were $384,000,000, while the imports were $252,000,000. This compares with exports of $820,000,000 in the March of last year, and imports of $524,000,000 during the same period. By comparison with the February reports for this year the immediate trend of trade is indicated. In February, exports were $820,000,000 and imports $215,000,000, which shows a falling off of $436,000,000 in exports in one month, and an increase in imports of $37,000,000. The figures show a trade balance of $132,000,000 for March of this year, compared with an average of $245,000,000 a month during last year. If the gold imports surplus for March is considered, the total is further reduced to $26,000,000, and the gold tide is still rising in the United States.

The problem in France is, of course, quite different from that in the United States, for it is estimated by the United States Treasury Department that the latter country is now a creditor nation to the extent of some $18,000,000,000. The trend of trade indicates that the point of exact balance will be reached eventually, and then will come the inevitable turning point. If trade turns again to an unfavorable balance, the United States can stand it for some time, until the debts due this country are greatly reduced at least. But in France there is great need for internal reconstruction, as well as for money with which to pay off obligations. The figures just published, when analyzed, indicate something of what is being achieved. The following comparisons, for instance, show the increasing amount of raw material which is being imported and manufactured, also products shipped out, thus reflecting the industrial reconstruction:

Jan. and Feb., 1921	Imports	Exports
Foodstuffs	732,000,000 francs	361,000,000 francs
Raw materials	1,904,000,000 francs	914,000,000 francs
Manufactured goods	959,000,000 francs	2,305,000,000 francs

In all the considerations of trade reports great allowance has to be made for the difference in exchange, and for the tremendous reduction in the value of given commodities. Consequently, a more accurate index of the volume of commerce is gained if figures are based on the percentage system rather than on monetary appraisals.

About Autographs

IN THESE days when so many famous documents are being signed by so many famous people; when authors, famous or unfamous, regard it as a part of their business, and as an indication of undoubted success to autograph publicly copies of their works and to sell them "like hot cakes" to admiring throngs; when actors and "movie stars" have a regular fixed price at which anyone and every one may secure a copy of their signature, it is reassuring to reflect that, whatever else may be said of it, autograph-hunting is not, as it is so often thought to be, an ultra-modern development. Of course, there is a wide difference between the modern autograph book, with its fountain pen attachment, and the "commonplace book" or "autograph album" of a hundred years ago, with their pressed flowers, their sentimental verses, and their quill. Still, the idea was much the same. Even then, too, the collection of autographs was a time-honored interest, with a history of some 200 years, at least, to its credit. For it was in the latter part of the sixteenth century that the alba amicorum, the true father of all autograph albums, first made its appearance. In those days, as one authority expresses it, men and women of light and leading were accustomed to carry about oblong volumes of vellum on which their friends and acquaintances were requested to write some motto or phrase under their signatures. Many of these little books are still extant. Quite a number, indeed, are to be found in the British Museum, and, in this way, several famous signatures have been preserved.

The alba amicorum, however, just missed Shakespeare, for, although they had been in use on the Continent for some years before his day, they do not seem to have succeeded in making themselves popular in England until considerably later. By the middle of the seventeenth century, however, they were to be found on all hands. Thus it was in the alba amicorum of Christopher Arnold, Professor of History at Nuremberg, that the author of "Paradise Lost" made the characteristic entry,

> In weakness I am made perfect
>
> To that most learned man, and my courteous friend, Christopher Arnold, have I given this, in token of his virtue, as well as of my good will towards him.
>
> London, A. D. 1651, Nov. 19. John Milton

Had the alba amicorum been the vogue in Shakespeare's time, they would, it may be ventured, have rendered unnecessary one of the greatest literary quests of the last hundred years, namely, the search for a really undoubted specimen of Shakespeare's handwriting. At present, all that the world possesses are the famous six autographs, each one of which is attached to a legal document. These autographs are, indeed, the only examples of Shakespeare's writing actually known to be authentic. True, it is claimed by Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, in his book "Shakespeare's Handwriting," that one of several handwritings found in a partially revised manuscript play entitled "Sir Thomas More," now in the British Museum, is that of Shakespeare himself. But, as John Dover Wilson, the well-known Shakespearean critic, remarks in his introduction to a new edition of "The Tempest," "Not all scholars are as yet prepared to accept this ascription unreservedly." Still, the search is by no means over. Every day finds are being made, and perhaps, some day, an alba amicorum or some other manuscript will come to light written in Shakespeare's own hand, and signed with his own signature. Three hundred years ago, in England, there must have been thousands of such pages covered with the Gothic or Old English script which the poet learned in his school days at Stratford.

Editorial Notes

IT IS all very well for Mr. La Follette, Senator from Wisconsin, to urge upon the United States Senate the justice of recognizing the "independence of the republic of Ireland." But how would he regard the matter if a British Member of Parliament from anywhere got up in the House of Commons and urged upon the House the justice of recognizing the independence of the Philippines or Hawaii? A similar analogy has been made before, it is true, times out of mind, but reiteration of the obvious is often necessary.

THE Hungarians have a Defense of the Realm measure which, in its original form, provided for a term of twenty years' imprisonment for any correspondent who published statements abroad damaging to the interests of Hungary. Had such a clause been adopted, the natural effect would have been to drive all foreign correspondents out of the country to Vienna, where they would probably have received their Hungarian news from biased sources. So the Magyars modified it to include "punishment" for a "willful distortion of the truth," which, of course, is a distinction without a difference. Anyhow, the wise correspondent will doubtless refuse to take any chances over further note-taking in the Hungarian capital. As a fact, Hungary before the war never succeeded in inducing foreign correspondents to take up their residence in Budapest. Somehow they always stuck to Vienna, and paid flying visits across the Leitha, while the Hungarian Government departments carried on a degree of official publicity and propaganda work that was simply astonishing. The probability is that the Magyars will have to continue doing their own distortions.

THE object of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in enlisting business men in a "Mail As You Write" campaign is to promote cooperation between the man who uses the mails and the man who handles them at the local office. Accumulating mail during the day and piling it on the post-office tables when the business office closes is not only inconsiderate, but seems illogical and thoughtless. If the output of mail is posted at intervals during the day, so that it may be distributed and sent out by the afternoon trains, it apparently follows that the business man will benefit, while, by his common-sense cooperation, he will relieve the Post-Office Department of some criticism. That the Chamber's campaign has advanced an idea that shines as new in many communities is made evident by the widespread interest it has aroused, although it is not particularly new for one to make most efficient use of facilities one supplies oneself.

MR. STANLEY BALDWIN, who has succeeded Sir Robert Horne as president of the British Board of Trade, comes of such a distinguished literary and artistic family that one wonders why he ever entered politics at all. His mother was Louisa Macdonald, one of the four famous Macdonald sisters. One of them married Lockwood Kipling, and became the mother of Rudyard Kipling, who consequently is Stanley Baldwin's first cousin. Another sister was Georgiana, who married Sir Edward Burne-Jones, the Pre-Raphaelite painter. The fourth was Agnes, who married Sir Edward Poynter, sometime president of the Royal Academy. Now Stanley Baldwin becomes president of the Board of Trade. Perhaps that can be explained by the fact that members of his family, on his father's side, have been ironfounders for the last 150 years. Trade tells in the long run.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S visit to London has been the occasion for many messages of welcome and the presentation of a multitude of floral emblems which profusely decorated her rooms at the Savoy Hotel. The appreciation is reciprocated, and the great Sarah has said some very friendly things in the beautiful way which the French language and her own "voice of gold" allow of. The Count of St. Aulaire has not been behindhand in compliments. When, on his visit to the Savoy, the famous actress mentioned France, it is reported that His Excellency bowed and said, "You, Madame, you are France." Mere Anglo-Saxons must be content to leave it all at that. They appreciate Madame Bernhardt's pluck, and they heartily agree with the sentiments of the French Ambassador, but by all means let him be the one to express them.